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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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# Move For 'Greater Shanghai'

## Japan Out To Remodel North China

## CABINET APPROVES BASIC PLAN

## Puppet Municipality For Greater Shanghai

*TOKIO, December 25.*

***A Cabinet meeting finally approved of a basic plan for the economic development of North China.***

***The semi-official Domei News Agency understands that provision has been made for the establishment of holding a company under whose control several subsidiary companies will be established for the exploitation of various industrial fields in North China.***

**The newspaper "Ashahi Shimbun" understands the plan advocating free activity of private capital instead of strong Government control existing in Manchukuo.**

**The foreign ministry is considering the question of relief measures to the Chinese and cultural improvement.**

### *FOR "GREATER SHANGHAI"*

The plan projects a complete change of Shanghai on basis of redevelopment of Greater Shanghai and formation of new city in district of Woosung.

The plan is expected to materialize with the emergence of a new Greater Shanghai Municipality friendly to Japan.

The President is planning a Board and has reported the scheme to the Cabinet, which according to newspaper 'Ashahi Shimbun" decided Japanese Government should give full co-operation for the realization of such Chinese plan.

Meanwhile the Press has prominently published the expunged version of the Japanese reply to the United States regarding "Panay", with headlines such as, "Washington Pleased by Japanese Reply" to indicate selected American reaction.—Reuter's Special.

### *TSINGTAO INCLUDED IN JAPANESE BLOCKADE*

#### *First Reprisal For Burning Of Mills*

SHANGHAI, Dec. 26.

**Admiral Hasegawa announced that Tsingtao, hitherto the only Chinese port to be excluded from the Japanese blockade of the Chinese coast, would henceforth be included in the blockade. This is the first reprisal for the burning of the Japanese mills in Tsingtao.—Reuter's Special.**

### *AMERICA ACCEPTS JAPAN'S APOLOGY*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The United States Government have accepted the Japanese Government's apologies for the "Panay" incident and the assurances that every effort will be made to prevent interference with American interests in China in future, but the wording of the American Note leaves no doubt that in closing the incident the United States Government will closely watch Japan's conduct henceforth.

Meanwhile United States Government is determined to reinforce its position in China rather than withdraw any troops or ships.

The United States Government have observed with satisfaction the promptness with which the Japanese Government on December 14 admitted responsibility, expressed regrets and offered amends.

The Note tacitly rejects the Japanese Government's contention that the attack was accidental by stating that the Government relied on the report of the findings of the Court of Enquiry of the United States Navy which investigated the incident.

In conclusion, the Note expresses the earnest hope that the steps taken by the Japanese Government will prove effective in preventing further attacks or unlawful interference with American Nationals, interests or property in China.—Reuter.

### CHINA'S MOSCOW EMBASSY

HANKOW, December 26.

The Government has recalled Moscow Ambassador Chiantingfu. Possible candidates for the place include Sundo, son of the late Sun-Yat-Sen.—Reuter.

### Gold Committee Findings

TOKIO, December 25.

The Gold Committee of the Finance Ministry has decided to ban metallic products in which gold finer than nine carats are used.

The use of gold for paper hangings, book-binding, printing, advertisement and emblems is also restricted.

The necessary regulations will be promulgated before the year end.—Reuter.

### NEW EXPEDITION TO REMOTE ISLANDS

#### 12 Norwegian Scientists' Enterprise

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail.)

Arrangements are being made in Cape Town for sending a large scientific expedition—the most important for many years—to Tristan da Cunna and Gough Island.

Professor Christophersen, the Norwegian meteorologist will lead the party of 12 scientists. They will arrive in Cape Town in November.

The expedition is sponsored by the Crown Prince of Norway.

At first it was thought that the scientists might secure a passage in one of the steamers crossing the South Atlantic regularly to the River Plate and Rio Weather and landing conditions at Tristan are so uncertain however that the Norwegians have decided to charter a ship in Cape Town. They are thus assured of carrying out their purpose. It is not yet known how long they will remain at work on the island; but by having their own ship waiting for them, it should be possible to carry out more valuable investigation than any other party has been able to accomplish.

The Rev. Harold Wilde, Tristan's resident clergyman, now on leave in England, will travel back to the lonely island with the Norwegian scientists.—Reuter.

## Insurgents Hold On

#### Offer Determined Resistance To Govt. Troops In Teruel

BARCELONA, December 25.

It appears about one-sixth of Teruel is still in Insurgents' hands.

The defenders are determinedly resisting entrenched in the Bank of Spain.

The Government side is sniping them from the roof of St. John's Church.—Reuter

### *OPERATIONS AGAINST ARABS*

HAIFA, Dec. 25.

An officer of the Border regiment was seriously injured and two other ranks were slightly injured during continued operations against Arabs in the Hills.

Thirty rebels are known to have been killed during the past three days while ten bodies were picked up in the afternoon.—Reuter.

### *"SAMOAN CLIPPER" REACHES HAIFA*

HAIFA, Dec. 26.

The Pan-American "Samoan Clipper" which left Pagopago, Samoa, yesterday on a trial flight to America and New Zealand has arrived here.—Reuter's Special.

### *Lt. Mountain Succumbs To Injuries*

AUCKLAND, Dec. 26.

Lieutenant M. W. Mountain of the First Battalion of the Border Regiment, who was injured seriously fighting the rebels on the hills of Galilee, yesterday, has died.—Reuter's Special.

### *I. A. Flying Boat Descends Due To Fog*

LE HAVRE, Dec. 26

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Cordelia", bound for England from Alexandria, carrying one passenger and mails, came down on Le Havre roads, this morning, owing to fog in the Channel. She will continue her flight at 8-0 a.m. to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

### *Pope's Horror At Misery Of Spain & China*

LONDON, Dec. 26.

An appeal to the individual in his home to bear witness to Christianity "openly and courageously" among his fellows was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury in a broadcast to the nation. He asked who could think without a sickening of the heart of the appalling slaughter and the suffering and manifold misery brought by war to Spain and China.

He urged the individual to be willing that the underlying causes of discontent should be examined impartially so that justice might be done, for, public opinion which ultimately swayed policy was created only by the feelings and judgments of individual men and women.—Reuter's Special

### *SUDDEN SETBACK IN GANDHIJI'S HEALTH*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

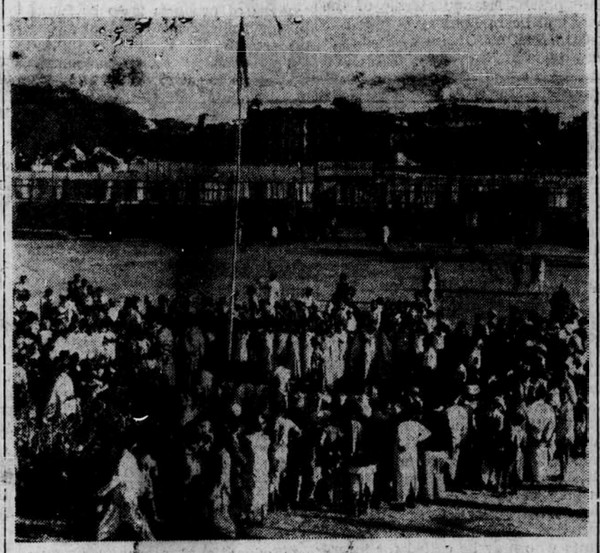
Mr. Mahadev Desai writes in the "Harjian":—

There has been a sudden and, to all seeming a quite unaccountable setback in Gandhiji's health since I reported good progress last week

In an illness of this kind ups and downs seem to be inevitable. These repeated setbacks indicate that an indefinite period of rest and quiet is essential before Gandhiji can think of resuming normal activities.

*FOURTH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING AT AZAD MAIDAN*

Kaka Kalelkar (left), the President of the 4th A.-I. Children's Gathering snapped with Mrs. Lilawati Munshi after she opened the Children's Handi-Crafts Exhibition at Azad Maidan on Saturday.



Kaka Kalelkar hoisting the National Flag at Azad Maidan on Saturday.

## Jinnah On League Demands

## Muslims' Rights Must Be Safeguarded

### Challenge To Jawaharlal To Formulate Practical Programme Reiterated

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

"We want our rights, we want our interests to be protected in black and white," declared Mr. M. A. Jinnah, addressing a crowded public meeting at Mahomed Ali Park, this evening. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, presided.

Mr. Jinnah added that the Muslims wanted their Hindu friends to understand that they were going wrong and that their right path was to listen to the Muslims. The Mussalmans and the League demanded that not only their religion, their culture and their language should be protected, but their political rights should also be safeguarded.

CHALLENGE REITERATED

Mr. Jinnah reiterated his challenge to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru asking the latter to come and sit with the Muslims in order to formulate a constructive practical and ameliorative programme which would give immediate relief to the poor. He assured that the Mussalmans of India would play their rightful part in the future history of this country, and acquire a place which would be respected and feared by all.

"MISLEADING THE HINDUS"

Mr. Jinnah scouted the suggestion that he was fighting with the Hindus, and said that he was fighting the Congress leadership which he said, was misleading the Hindus. Concluding, he urged the Mussalmans to follow unstinted the policy of the Muslim League and stand united under the flag of the League.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, addressing the meeting, expressed satisfaction that the Muslim League had attained such a high degree of popularity.

HOLD FAST & CO-OPERATE

"Hold fast and work together and avoid all separatist tendencies," was Mr. Huq's message.

Mr. Jinnah who arrived here this morning was received at the station by Sir Nazimuddin, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister, Bengal. He was taken in procession to his residence. He will preside over the first session of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation, To-morrow.—A. P.

## *When Gunga Meets Hamida*

## Great Excitement At Azad Maidan Stadium

### GAMA & PARTY TO GIVE EXHIBITION BOUTS ON TUESDAY

**Excitement reached its zenith when the great fight between Gunga, who had beaten in a trice the American Tennyson on the previous day, and Hamida, one of the three prominent disciples of the famous Gama began on Sunday evening in a 60-minute round at the Azad Maidan Stadium of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C.**

#### Stadium Full Again

**The stalls and the seats round the ring were filled to more than their capacity with eager and expectant spectators in their thousands.**

**The rush outside the Stadium was so great and the crowds were so eager to see the bouts that a large number climbed a big branch of a tree which, unfortunately, came down with a crash and two were killed on the spot and three are lying in G. T. Hospital.**

#### *TOUGH FIGHT*

**Gunga was no easy adversary to bring to book and he gave a very tough fight to Hamida. Twice the opponents went out of the ring—once forced by the one and once by the other. Both times they were brought back to the centre of the ring.**

#### *DIFFERING VERDICTS*

***But the third time when Hamida had Gunga under him and was attempting to pin Gunga down, the respective parties of the opponents got excited. Hamida was acclaimed by his party and garlanded and taken by his admirers out of the stadium.***

#### Tragic Crush

**The Referee then announced on the loudspeaker that the fight was indecisive, but Chaqa Pahelwan, who acts as the judge, holds that Gunga was beaten. He has issued a statement to that effect.**

#### *OTHER BOUTS*

There were two drawn and two decisive fights on Sunday evening besides the above.

Addha Pahelwan of Cawnpore met Gulamnabi of Gama's party, in the first bout, which was a single round of 20 minutes. The Cawnpore man though lighter in weight with his agility of muscles was well-matched with Gulamnabi, who is a disciple of Hamida. It was a treat to see Addha get rid of the holds of his opponent in very difficult positions. Addha's back hits with his feet and the manipulations of his legs called forth admiration. At the end of the round both the opponents walked out of the ring unbeaten.

The second fight between Mahmuddin of Gama's party and Yadav of Poona was decided after a prolonged fight in the former's favour.

#### Sohansingh Beats Jwala

Then Sohansing who had beaten Jwala Singh (International wrestler) on Sunday in a couple of minutes met Jwala Pahelwan of Gama's party and though it was a well-matched pair and the fortune of the fight fluctuated for a time, Sohansingh earned the verdict ultimately, a few minutes before the end of the round.

The fourth fight which resulted in a draw gave the house a good exhibition of wrestling when Hosseinbux (brother of Gunga) met Laldin of Manavadar both the wrestlers being fine exponents of the Art of Indian wrestling. But despite their exerting themselves, throughout the full length of the round, they failed to gain a verdict.

#### *GAMA IN THE RING*

**To-morrow (Tuesday) night Gama, the great wrestler, will entertain the spectators at the Azad Maidan Stadium with exhibiton wrestling and with other exercises of his party members.**

### *CHAQA PAHELWAN'S STATEMENT*

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Chaqa Pahelwan writes:

I hear that in some quarters doubts are being created about Hamida's victory over Gunga. But I declare that Hamida won the match. Though Mr. Deoraj was referee in all matches I was a Judge and doubtful matches were always decided according to my judgment.

I have no doubt that the match has been won by Hamida and if the Film or photographs are consulted, I have no doubt that my decision will be found correct.

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

**42. SITUATIONS VACANT**

**A leading Life Office of Bombay,** invites applications for the following posts. (1) Inspectors of Agencies each for four districts of the Central Provinces and United Provinces and one each for the Tamil and Telugu Districts of the Madras Presidency and (2) an Organiser for the Ceded Districts. Persons having at least five years experience in the territory, of local influence and prepared to guarantee a decent turnover need apply. Posts carry attractive monthly remuneration. Apply stating age, experience, business turnover and remuneration expected to Box No. 7537, "Bombay Chronicle."

**62. TO BE LET**

**To let newly painted two storeyed** building of 50 rooms and garages with Electric lights at Souter Road, near Phiroz House, Agripada, Chawal Street. Apply Pathan or Essabhai Valimahomed and Co., 2824 Vadgadi, Bombay, 3. (9571)

**72. TO LET IN SUBURBS**

**Khar, Sixteen-Road, House No. 472,** 1st January, painted bungalow, (westerly), (first floor), hall, two bedrooms, dining, three balconies, kitchen, bath. (9563)

**86. SHOPS TO LET**

**To Let—Most up to date and** stylish Shops at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, oppt. Churchgate Station. Unique situation for all round business. Apply Manager on the premises. (9561)

**MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS**

**Motor Driving taught perfectly** within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9564, "Bombay Chronicle".

**148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)**

**College of Dentistry—Intensely** practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9529)

**174. BOOKS**

**Qualified Accountant—How to become**—Rupees two: Book-keeping Elementary—Rupee one: Postage extra. Apply Sharangdhar, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (9556)

**219. PATENT MEDICINES**

**Sexus Paste, best contraceptive** jelly, Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

**302. MACHINERY FOR SALE**

**For Sale—4 Lancashire Boilers of** 160 lbs. pressure and 4 Steam and 3 Kerosene Oil Engines. Apply for particulars to Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur. (7552)

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

**BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY**

**NOTICE**

SEALED TENDERS (superscribed tender for consumable stores) for supply of consumable stores for one year commencing from 1st April, 1938, will be accepted by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, latest up to 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 1st February, 1938, accompanied by Earnest Money Rs. 200. Copies of schedule to be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 2.

Accepted Tenderers will be required to deposit ten per cent of the value of estimated yearly consumption to be returned on satisfactory completion of contract and subject to forfeiture in part or whole if Contractor fails to carry out contract to the satisfaction of the Railway Manager.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting wholly or in part or rejecting any tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

All stores to be exactly as per samples which can be seen in the undersigned's office at Bhavnagar Para.

V. S. VYAS,
Store-Keeper,
B. S. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dated, 15-12-1937.

(7539)

**UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Economics. Candidates should have research qualifications. The Research Assistant will be required to help in the work of the Department and to conduct research under the direction of the Head of the Department. The post carries a salary of Rs. 125 per month, and is tenable up to 30th June, 1938, in the first instance, but may be renewed for a year. Preference will be given to graduates of the Bombay University. Applications will be received by the Registrar, University of Bombay, up to 10th January, 1938.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

(7577)

## Public Notices.

**NOTICE.**

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the Shareholders of The CHHOI SILK MILL CO., LTD. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 361, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1938, at 4 and 4-10 p.m. (S. T.) for adopting and passing the Special Resolutions, the particulars of which have already been circulated amongst the shareholders.

(By Order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.
(7570)

**READY WASTE FOR SALE.**

COTTON AND YARN WASTE of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office, Hamam House, 34|38, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5-00 p.m. (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1937, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Treas. & Agents.

(7557)

**NOTICE NO. I. A. 116.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Wool Expert for the Department of Industries, Bombay.

PAY:—Rs. 250 p.m. provisionally and subject to revision.

ALLOWANCES:—The candidate selected will have to do considerable touring in the Presidency for which he will be entitled to usual T. A. and D. A. under Bombay Civil Services Rules admissible for such posts. No further allowances of any kind are attached to the post. Headquarters of the post will be in Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS:—The candidate should (a) have completed full textile course preferably with special reference to woollen textiles at a recognised technical institute, (b) possess not less than five years experience in wool weaving and woollen cloth finishing, and (c) be conversant with different processes employed in production and finishing of handloom woollen products. Experience in purchases of wool and sales of woollen products will be considered additional qualification. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled residents of the Bombay Presidency.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT:—The post is an officiating post in the first instance and the appointment will be terminable at any time by one month's notice on either side. The selected candidate will be subject to such conditions of service, including leave, as may be prescribed by the local Government for new entrants to such officiating posts. Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to come at their own expense.

APPLICATIONS:—(a) Applications should be complete with evidence as to age and place of birth, caste and subcaste and details of educational qualifications, details of experience and positions held, vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency spoken, and whether employed at present or not. Copies (which will not be returned) of testimonials regarding character and fitness for the post from firms in which the applicant has been employed during the last five years, must be submitted.

(b) Applications should be submitted by registered post to the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, and must reach him on or before 20th January, 1936.

(c) Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.

Bombay, 23-12-37.

(7578)

**THE EXCELSIOR**
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
**PAUL ROBESON**
Sings in Rider Haggard's African masterpiece
**"KING SOLOMON'S MINES"**
Stirring drama & spectacle

# Working For Democracy

## *AIM OF THE NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP*

**The following statement, drawn up by members of the Executive Board of the New Education Fellowship, is an attempt to define the social obligations of the Fellowship in the world of to-day.**

During the last twenty-one years the principles of the New Education have gained widespread recognition. They are now incorporated in the educational programmes of many states and have acquired text book sanctity in the training of teachers. Practice, however, lags somewhat behind, particularly in secondary and university education, though even here considerable progress has been made.

FASCIST CHALLENGE

The Fellowship has a most urgent mission. In the world of to-day it is faced with a challenge to the educational principles for which it stands. This is most evident in those countries where, while some of the techniques of the New Education are accepted and used, its basic outlook is denied and the activity of the Fellowship is proscribed or curtailed. It is plain enough, too, in countries where social and political trouble stultifies educational effort or makes of enlightened education an activity that has to be conducted in secret and in danger. Even in countries where the modern trend is officially favoured the limitations imposed on education by the condition of society at large are being ever more acutely felt.

OUR STANDPOINT AS CITIZENS

We believe in the basic of unity in mankind. History shows that human beings of all nations and races have through the ages been developing a growing measure of common interests and purposes. These have been constantly reinterpreted and reconstructed, and their implications have not always been recognised. Nevertheless the trend of development has plainly been towards an increasing unity both in spirit and in organisation. We believe that it is in free participation in this development that each single personality finds its fullest significance, indeed that the very essence of progress is to be found in the richest and most unfettered growth of individual human beings sharing in the common life of their own people and of mankind at large.

The growth of the human spirit seems to us therefore the supreme purpose of history and our foremost practical aim is to give its expression in a local and worldwide organisation of human beings that shall provide for the fullest possible development of each individual members. This is essentially an educational aim, and not only every school and home, but every shop, office, factory and indeed the very structure of economic, social and political life should minister to it.

NO INEQUALITY

We can give no education that is worthy of the name to those who are suffering from hunger and cold or a sense of insecurity and injustice, and we can not rest satisfied with economic or social systems that result in these evils and tolerate them. We must regard as an obstacle to our educational aim any organisation of society that permits of the oppression or exploitation of some human beings by others, whether within national boundaries or across them. We can not feel the call of education unless we also feel the call to serve as citizens in the growing world commonwealth.

STANDPOINT OF THE TEACHER

Those of us who accept posts as teachers have to meet two apparently conflicting claims. On the one hand we have to respect the immaturity of those entrusted to our care and take seriously our aim of fostering the growth of independent judgment. On the other hand we must remain loyal to our conception of human society and to its educational implications. This means that we may not make propaganda for any political party nor impose on the growing generation any of the ready-made programmes adapted by various competing groups in the adult world for the solution of its pressing problems. It also means however, that we have both the right and the duty to seek to bring our educational institutions into harmony with a broad conception of the nature of human society. Even while avoiding partisanship we cannot avoid influencing the general outlook of the children we teach. What this influence is to be, it becomes our obligation to make clear to ourselves and to others.

FULLEST DEVELOPMENT

If we set up as our ideal an organisation of society that shall allow of the fullest development of every human being, we must build our educational institutions in such a manner that this ideal is directly experienced as a way of living. We must therefore strive to make the school into a functioning community in living relationship with larger community outside. We must make co-operation a day by day reality, giving each individual a feeling of responsibility for the whole and a share in determining the common life of himself and his fellows. We must foster the habit of independent thought and expression of opinion and seek to establish the method of discussion and persuasion rather than of compulsion, and we must accept as a matter of course respect for the individual conscience. In such ways democracy in the profoundest sense of the term will become a part of the mentality of the children in our educational institutions. They will pass from the school into the world at large without having to readjust their basic values, and they will be fitted to take their place in the great adventure of mankind.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAL

We must also present as a concept for intellectual consideration the democratic ideal that is our fundamental aim. This would remain a distinctive obligation on schools even in a world where all institutions served the educational purpose that lies at the root of organised society. Reinforced by its practical application in daily life, there is no doubt that the democratic ideal will strongly influence the growing generations. We are therefore open to the charge of seeking to predetermine in some measure their fundamental attitude towards life. Let us admit the charge and reply that the right to work for democracy in this way is the essential condition on which we agree to serve as teachers. But let us also keep in mind that the outlook which we are trying to foster includes the right of question and rejection even in fundamentals.

If as we believe this conception of social life is suited to the needs and aspirations of growing human beings and the requirements of society, we need not seek to impose it. It will be sufficient to present it both in living experience and as an object of study, and leave it to work itself out in manifold ways in the lives of the coming generation.

## DHANESH CHANDRA DIES IN JAIL

DACCA, Dec. 26.

A telegram received here this morning by the brother of Dhanesh Chandra Bhattacharya, a convict in the Inter-Provincial Conspiracy Case, undergoing imprisonment in the Midnapore Central Jail, conveyed the news that Dhanesh had died yesterday.

Another telegram received by the same person last night stated that Dhanesh had been lying seriously ill and his brother would be permitted to see him.

It may be remembered that while undergoing imprisonment Dhanesh contracted leprosy. His brother wired to the jail authorities this morning that he was starting for Midnapore and the body should not be cremated before his arrival.—United Press.

## Bareilly Delegates For Haripura

BAREILLY, Dec. 24.

The following have been elected as delegates to the Haripura Congress session:—

Urban.—Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Wajid, Chairman of the Municipal Board and Special Magistrate, First Class, Srimati Rajkumari, Sardar Sant Singh, Pandit Girja Shanker Shukla, and Sjt. Brij Mohan Lal.

Rural.—Pandit Durbarilal Sharma, Thakur Lakshansingh, Th. Nathusingh, Kunwar Niranjan Singh, Lala Pitambram and Th. Kulrajsingh.—United Press.

## Oundh Ruler Opens Games

BARODA, December 25.

Before a representative gathering of delegates from Maharashtra, Bombay, Khandesh, Berar and Gujarat, the Raja Sahib of Oundh opened the games in connection with the Maharashtra Physical Conference this morning.

There was a grand demonstration by boys and girls of various institutions. The drills "Malkhamb" and archery were excellent.

The Raja Sahib made a short speech stressing the importance of exercise for national strength.—A.P.

# "TRUTH ABOUT INDIA"

## Andrews Counteracts Harm Done By Miss Mayo And Her Kind

SHANTINIKETAN, (By Mail)

Rev. C. F. Andrews has dedicated his latest book entitled "The Truth About India" to "Gurudeva" Rabindranath Tagore. This book is designed to serve as an answer to the calumnies about Indian life and culture spread by Miss Mayo and other foreign writers. The book is divided into 13 chapters under the following captions:—(1) Miss Mayo and Rabindranath Tagore; (2) Indian National Movement and Mahatma Gandhi; (3) Life in Village India; (4) Moral Restraint of Village India; (5) Marriage in the Tropics; (6) Child-marriage; (7) The Depressed Classes; (8) Kalighat; (9) Indian Character,—its strength and weakness; (10) East and West; (11) The Value of Indian Culture; (12) India's contribution to the world and (13) Conclusion.

In answer to Miss Mayo Mr. Andrews writes with 34 years' most intimate experience of Indian domestic, social and cultural life, which he has shared as no other foreigner has done, with all sections of the people of this country. The book, it is gathered, will by no means be merely a eulogy of all that is good in India. It will also be a criticism of what has proved during the past centuries to have caused a set-back to the development of India to its full stature. In the preface to this book Rev. Andrews says:—

MAYO TYPE LITERATURE

"While I was travelling recently on a world tour, I was surprised and pained to discover what desolating harm had been done by a certain type of literature whereof Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" has been the chief exponent. The latest book published by Miss Mayo was of so strong a partisan character and clearly directed against Hinduism as a religion that the Government of India refused to allow it to enter this country. It is not that the Indians desire to conceal things that are wrong. Nothing could exceed the frankness with which they have exposed the abuses in their own country. Nor do they in the last object to those who have been proved to be their true friends speaking out plainly concerning such abuses; but they do object very strongly to people coming from outside as foreigners and staying only for a short time and then going back to write columns about India with scarcely veiled political motives in the background."

Rev. Andrews ends his preface by stating that it came with a very great shock of surprise to find Miss Mayo's distorted picture of India still regarded as authoritative in countries like America, Australia, New Zealand. He found the book being sold in a cheap edition on Railway book-stalls and in foreign translations in European countries. He found it sold at popular prices among the list of "famous authors."—United Press.

## SHAHIDGUNJ SATYAGRAHA

### Twenty-seven Arrests So Far

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

With the arrest of another batch of five Ahrar volunteers today, the total number of arrests, since the fresh Shahidgunj agitation started is 27. Among today's arrests was one aged Kabuli Pathan with a white beard.

As usual the volunteers marched from the Wazirkhan Mosque to Shahidgunj and were arrested outside the Delhi Gate. All those arrested will be tried after the Christmas Holidays.—A. P.

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# For Relief Of Tenants And Educated Youths

## Important Non-Official Bills For First Session Of Bombay Assembly

**Important Non-Official Bills for the relief of Tenants, unemployed youths and for prevention of animal sacrifice are in the Provisional agenda of the first session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly commencing at the Assembly Hall, Bombay on Monday, January 10, at 2 p.m.**

**They include:—**

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

A Bill to provide for recognition of registered trade unions in the Presidency of Bombay (First reading Mr. S. H. Jhabvala.)

A Bill to make proper provision for the fixation of Tariff for vehicles plying for hire in the Presidency of Bombay (First reading—Mr S. H. Jhabvala).

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920) First reading—Mr. S. H Jhabvala).

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920) First reading—Mr S. H. Jhabvala).

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 (First reading—Mr S. H Jhabvala).

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala)

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A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (First reading—Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan).

A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) in its application to the Bombay Presidency (First reading—Mr S. V. Parulekar).

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920 First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala).

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920 (First reading—Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan).

A Bill to regulate the rents of premises in the Bombay Province (First reading—Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan)

A Bill to abolish the Khoti System (First reading—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar).

A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala).

A Bill to protect the tenants in certain matters against the unreasonable exactions of the Landlord (First reading—Mr. S. V. Parulekar)

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, III of 1874 (First reading—Dr B. R. Ambedkar).

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920 First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala)

A Bill to consolidate the provisions of Muslim Law in its application to the Presidency of Bombay relating to the suits by married Muslim women for dissolution of marriage and to remove doubts as to the effects of apostacy of a married Muslim woman on her marriage the Motion for leave to introduce the Bill —Mr Mirza Akhtar Hasan, M.L.A.

A Bill to provide punishment for free or forced or compulsory labour —Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. S. V. Parulekar.

A Bill further to amend the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. S. V. Parulekar

A Bill to provide for the establishment of Trade Boards for certain trades—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill—Mr. S. V. Parulekar.

A Bill for prevention of animal sacrifice to deities in places of worship to which the public have free and unrestricted access—Motion for leave to introduce the Bill —Mr S. R. Bhartiya.

### Resolutions By R. B. Chitale

This Assembly recommends to Government to issue instructions to all Departments of Government, semi-Government bodies, Municipal Corporations and Municalities to insert in all contracts and agreements with non-Indian suppliers for the supply of stores, materials, machinery or services, a clause to the effect that the suppliers concerned shall afford every facility to Indian apprentices for practial training in factories, workshops or offices, owned, managed, controlled or patronised by them so as to enable the Indian apprentices to acquire a full knowledge of the technique and work of their trade, industry, calling or profession.

This Assembly recommends to Government that they should establish employment bureaus whose functions should be to keep registers of unemployed persons and to find out suitable employment for them

### Resolutions By Mrs. Munshi

This Assembly recommends to Government that in view of widespread prevalence of unemployment in the Presidency a Committee should be appointed to inquire into its causes and to recommend measures for its relief.

This Assembly recommends to Government to convey to the Government of India the desire of this House that they should be pleased to take such measures through legislation or otherwise so as to protect indigenous products against unhealthy foreign competition.

This Assembly recommends to Government that they should be pleased to appoint a committee to devise ways and means to develop the natural resources of the Presidency.

This Assembly recommends to Government that immediate steps should be taken to set up machinery in all the districts of this Presidency for the purpose of demonstrating improved methods in agriculture and of improving the breed of cattle.

This Assembly recommends to Government that in order to encourage Indian industries a suitable ground in the City of Bombay may be reserved for holding of periodic exhibitions of only Indian made goods


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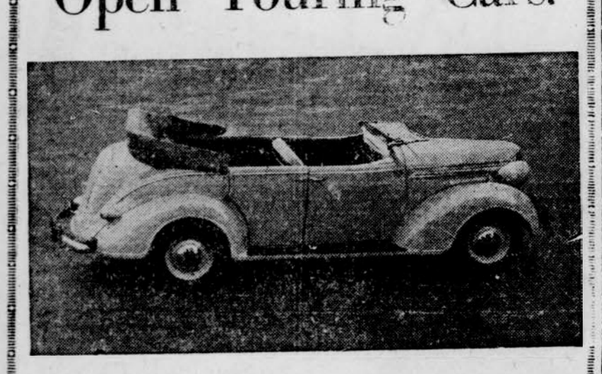

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## FUNCTION OF THEOSOPHY

### "To Unite All Divisions As In A Rainbow"

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Dr. Besant once pointed out that the mission of the Theosophical Society was "to bring western nations to drink at the pure waters of Aryan knowledge." Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, quoted this phrase in opening the first symposium on "the functions of the Theosophical Society" at the Adyar Convention to-day.

The President discussed the functions of the Society in terms of its objects. In terms of the first object its function was, he said, to call attention to its inclusiveness regarding races, nations, faiths, sets, individuals; and to invite individuals to enter upon membership in order to learn how more effectively to practice Brotherhood. Secondly, to call the attention of the world to Theosophy as perhaps one of the greatest statements of the Wisdom of Brotherhood ever offered to men. Every individual in the world was embraced within the universal friendship. As to religions, nations, opinions and beliefs, all of which divide mankind, Dr. Arundale declared:—"The work of the Theosophical Society is to unite mankind, not by abolishing divisions, but by making a Rainbow of them, reflections, as all are together, and as each is in part of the Light of Truth."—United Press.

## Rural Debts In N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, Dec. 25.

The Frontier Congress Ministry is actively engaged in solving the problem of agricultural indebtedness which has become very acute in the province.

The "United Press" understands that necessary enactments are likely to be introduced in the coming session of the Assembly

At a recent party meeting of Congress M.L.As., and their supporters in the Assembly, a committee consisting of the Hon. Lala Bhanju Ram Gandhi, Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, Barrister, R. B. Chamanlal, Khan Pirbakshkhan and Mr. Abdur Rab Khan Nishter, Assembly Members, was appointed to consider this problem and help in the framing of the Bill. It is expected the Committee will report the result of its labours shortly.—United Press.

## Shri Mahajan Association

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Shri Mahajan Association, writes.

An annual general meeting of the members of Shri Mahajan Association, Ltd., was held on Wednesday in the Trading Hall of the association under the presidentship of Sheth Chatrabhuj Devchand, when 145 members were present.

The meeting adopted the twelfth report, audited profit and loss account and balance sheet for the last Samvat Year 1993.

The following were elected as Directors of Board for the Samvat Year 1994:—

Sheths Shivlal Narpatlal Maniar, Ramdev Sukhanand Pilani, Chatarbhuj Devchand, Piramal Ghansjamdas Kedia, Rameshwardas Ramanand Dhedia, Venilal Narottamdas Patwa, Jamnadas Jagjiwandas, Jivatlal Chandrabhan Kothari, Narottamdas Manshukhlal, Hargovandas Uttamchand, Ranchhoddas Chunilal, Tansukhrai Snehiram Chidawa, Surajmal Punamchand, Manilal Jamnadas, Hargovandas Kesarichand, Chunilal Tribhivandas, and Manilal Jemalbhai.

The following members were elected on the Arbitration Committee of the Association for the ensuing year:—

Messrs Ganpatlal Ichhachand, Motilal Manilal, Tansukhrai Snehiram Chidawa, Chunilal Jamnadas Vora, Navalchand Nyalchand, Nagindas Hirachand, Ratilal Amulakh and Zaverilal Maganlal.

Messrs C. H. Sopariwalla and Co., were appointed to audit the accounts of the Association for the current year 1994, and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 350 per year.

## PHYSICAL CULTURE STRENGTHENS NATION

### Oundh Ruler Presides Over Maharashtra Physical Education Conference

BARODA, December 25.

In the absence of the Maharaja, H. H. the Maharani of Baroda opened the 8th session of the All-Maharashtra Physical Education Conference in the Vyayam Mandir Hall this evening The Raja Sahib of Oundh presided over the session and Yuvaraj Pratapsingh was present

Rajratna Prof. Manikrao requesting the Maharani to open the conference praised her love of physical culture, stating it was imbibed from the late Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda.

Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh, replying on behalf of the Maharani and declaring the Conference open, referred to the Maharaja's strenuous efforts to improve the physique of his subjects, and particularly his orders, making physical culture compulsory in the State. He expressed her wish that women who are the mothers of the future generation will not be neglected by the Conference in their deliberations.

Sardar Abasaheb Mujumdar, Chairman of the Reception Committee took a rapid survey of the great services rendered by Prof. Manikrao and other veteran athletes of Baroda in popularising physical culture in Gujarath and Maharashtra. He appealed to them to avoid clevage on the question of adopting a uniform system of exercises and sports in all Maharashtra as no such uniformity was seen in Western countries.

Other speakers endorsed Prof. Manikrao's hope of making the Conference so comprehensive as to embrace All-India.

The President in his elaborate address dealt at length with health, disease, dietetics and all varieties of Indian and Western games and athletics, ascribing weakness, debility and the short span of average Indian life to the inertia and sloth following in the wake of modern civilization.

Congratulatory messages to the Conference received from Shri Shankaracharya, the Maharaja of Dewas (jr.), the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Mavlanker, Sardar Kibe and other distinguished persons were read at the Conference.

The Subjects Committee meets for 3 hours to-night.—A.P.

## EXTERNMENT OF COMPOUNDER

### Vala (Kathiawar) Yuvak Sangh's Protest

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of The Vala Yuvak Sangh held on Sunday last in The New Gujarati School, passed a resolution protesting against the order of the Vala Thakor Sahib recently passed orally on Shri Gaurishanker, the State compounder, to leave the limits of the State, without any fault of his, and decided to request the A. G. G. and the Political Agent to give protection to Shri Gaurishanker so far as the law permits.

## B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital

DONATIONS TO SILVER JUBILEE FUND

The following further donations towards the funds of the above institution in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee have been received:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged | 3,51,199 |
| Mr. Framji Pestonji Khan, for an X-ray apparatus, out of the amount set aside by his father | 14,000 |
| Trustees of Seth Nusservanji Framji Kanny Charity Trust, being the amount of accumulated interest on Rs. 5,000 received from them for maintaining a free bed in the name of the deceased | 1,000 |
| Mr. R. D. Sethna | 1,000 |
| Mr. F. D. Shroff, Principal, Parsee Music Institute and his pupils (through Mr. R. D. Bagwadia) being the net proceeds of a musical concert organized by them in aid of the Hospital, at the Krishna Talkies on 28-11-37. (for the general fund) | 151 |
| Dr. J. R. Daruwalla | 101 |
| Mr. R. F. G., in memory of late Khan Bahadur Rustom Bomanshaw Vakil | 25 |
| Bai Jaiji Shapoorji, in memory of her father-in-law, on his 39th anniversary | 25 |
| Jaiji Shapoorji, in memory of her mother, late Bai Pirojbai Beharamji Kapadia, on her 39th anniversary | 25 |
| Mr. J. M. E. in memory of their dear departed ones | 25 |
| Anonymous (for the general fund) | 20 |
| Total | Rs. 3,67,581 |

## K. CHANGAL RAYA-REDDY GAGGED

(From A Correspodent.)

KOLAR (By Mail)

The District Magistrate of Kolar has issued a notice on Mr. K. C. Reddy President of the Mysore Congress Board and Ex-member of the Legislative Council and President of the District Board Kolar.

The District Magistrate states in his notice: "As the speeches made by him here and elsewhere contain sentiments and statements misrepresenting the intentions and policy of the Government, which are intended or likely to bring into hatred or contempt lawfully constituted authority and incite disaffection in the minds of the public against the Government and its officers, this is to require you to desist from giving expression in your speeches to such sentiments and statements as otherwise, you will take the risk of being made liable for criminal action."

DAHANU FREE FROM CHOLERA.

(From Our Correspondent)

DAHANU Dec. 24.

About fortnight back there were a few cases of cholera in the surrounding villages of Dahanu and Dahanu Road. But because of the timely precautions taken by the general public and the authorities concerned, this disease has been brought under control.

CHRISTMAS WEEK RACING

29th Dec. (WEDNESDAY) HOSPITAL DAY

1st Jan. (SATURDAY NEW YEAR) (The Aga Khan's Cup)

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI—BOOKING ON THE COURSE.

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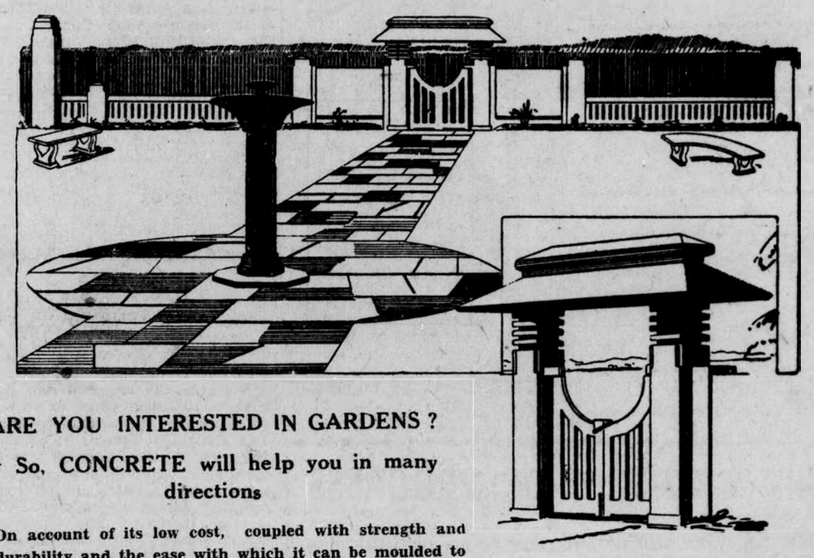

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# TO-DAY ON RADIO

## Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1231 kc/s.

a.m.

8-0 VUB Indian Orchestra Sohani. 8-10 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. Geeta Pravchan. 8-25 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. 11-0 Cricket Commentary. By A. F. S. Talyarkhan.

noon

12-0 Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates and Announcements. 1-5 An Operatic Programme. "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo). 4-30 Cricket Commentary. By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 5-30 May We Introduce? A programme by Amateur Artists Gajanan Karnad—Violin. Mukta R. Padbidri—Song. Assisted by VUB Instrumentalists. 6-0 Basheer Qawwal—Vocal. Supported by VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-30 News in Marathi 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Marathi): "World Educational Conference of Tokio". By Nirmala Samarth. 7-55 Shrimati Narvekar 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Luise Lauenroth—Piano. 9-45 Talk (English): "Down to Sea in Ships" cult of sailing ship. By Capt. J. C. Richards. 10-0 Band of Mahratta Light Infantry. 10-24 Rosemarie Van Langenberg—Entertainer, songs, recitations and imitations. 10-39 Band of Mahratta Light Infantry.

## Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres. 882 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

a.m

8-0 AIR Orchestra—Lalit. 8-10 Mohammad Aslam. 8-30 B. S. Rawat. 8-40 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Classical and Light Music. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 B. S. Rawat. 9-45 Haider Hussain. Jogia on Sitar. 9-55 Mohammad Aslam. 10-15 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Classical and Light Music.

TRANSMISSION II.

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. 1-30 Listen while you Lunch.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m

5-0 B. S. Rawat. 5-20 Ghulam Sabiri. Besant on Sarangi. 5-30 Sa-re-Ga—Music Lesson No. 6. 5-45 Mohammad Aslam. 6-5 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Classical and Light Music. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". Market Rates at 7-0 p.m. 7-30 B. S. Rawat. 7-50 AIR Orchestra—Jhan Jhoti. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): 'Some manners and Customs of Delhi Society". By Gopi Nath Aman. 8-15 Zafar Day Mushaira of the Bazm-e-Adab. Timuria Association Delhi. Misra Tarah. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani): 9-30 News and Weather (English): 9-45 P. S Mukerjee Kedara or Sarod. 9-50 Duet: "Be-wafa ki yad". By Ratan Piya and Manohar. 10-0 Debate (English): "Isn't Marriage Obsolete. 10-15 Zafar Day Mushaira of Bazm-e-Adab. Timuria Association. Delhi. Misra Tarah. 10-55 Late News.

## Delhi—II Programme

VUD 86 metres, 3.495 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Mohd. Aslam. 6-50 Short Story. 7-0 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Classical and Light Music. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 European Music 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 An Orchestral Concert. Leader. Paul Strauss. Conductor. John Foulds. Programme of lighter compositions by John Foulds. 10-55 Late News.

## Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6109 kc/s.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

p.m.

12-36 "Rex" Variety Programme. 1-36 School Programmes. 2-6 Musical Variety Programme by Debasis Sen Gupta 2-51 Jantri Sangha. Conducted by S. L. Das. 3-6 "Viceroy's Cup" commentary by R. W. Carter. 5-6 For Rural Areas. 5-36 Folk Songs Ashalata Roy. 5-51 Sonal Concert. Ali Hossain and Party. 6-16 Kheyal and Thumri (Bengali). Sailendra N. Banerjee. 6-36 "Her Highness" humorous sketch. Produced by Abinash Banerjee. 7-6 Tappa (Bengali). Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 7-21 Kirtan. Kanaklata Ghose. 7-36 Betar Orchestra. Conducted by T. N. Dey. 7-51 Folk Songs of Bengal. Anil Kumar Bhattacharji. 8-6 News and Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Bhajan. Santosh Sen Gupta. 8-41 Thumri and Naat. Kamalabala (Jharia) 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report (English). 9-6 News and Announcements. 9-21 Talk: "Beyond the Frontiers". No. 5. Through the Pamirs. By Capt. V. d'Auvergne. 9-36 Dance Music. By Grand Hotel Orchestra.

## B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.32m.)

GSJ until 9-0 p.m. 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)

GSD from 9-15 p.m. 11.75 Mc/s (25.55 m.)

p.m.

7-45 Big Ben. Jack Payne's Party". 8-45 Burmingham v. Liverpool: 10-0 News and Announcements. 10-20 Musical Switches.

## Mysore Programme

(Wavelength: 310 or 702 metres. Frequency: 968 or 4265 kc/s.

7-30 to 9-30 p.m. i. Health Dialogue: "Malaria" by the courtesy of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi (7-30 p.m.) ii. European Music (8 to 9-30 p.m.)

## BHAINDAR HAMALS' SUCCESS

### Successful Termination Of The Strike

Mr. V. B. Karnik writes:—

The strike of the Sait-Pan Hamals at Bhaindar came to an end on Saturday morning as a result of a settlement arrived at between the owners' and workers' representatives. According to the settlement the workers get all their demands except the demand for a wage increase. The four demands secured by the workers are: 1. weekly settlement of wages; 2. arrangement for drinking water on the platforms by the owners; 3 no deduction from earned wages; 4. workers must not be required to do domestic work.

The first two demands were the burning grievances of the workers and by securing them the workers have gained substantial advantages. Before the strike the wages were paid only once a year. This made the workers entirely dependent on the owners and the Mukadams and subjected them to a number of hardships. By getting the demand about water the workers have saved about Rs. 100 per year per gang. As regards the rates it was agreed that to reconsider the point at the time of next season when fresh agreements are made.

At a meeting it was also decided to form a union and a small committee was appointed to draw up the constitution and to make arrangements for getting the union registered. Messrs Bukhari and Karnik explained the settlement to the workers at this meeting.

The strike continued for fourteen days. All throughout the days of the strike the workers behaviour was most exemplary. A police party was stationed in the town from the first day of the strike but owing to the most peaceful conduct of the strike the police had absolutely no work. On Thursday last the District Deputy Collector Mr. Shaikh visited the place and personally looked into the matter. He got together the representatives of the workers and owners and persuaded them to bring about an amicable settlement. The agreement was signed this morning in the presence of the Preventive Officer and the Sarkarkun. The agreement is hailed with satisfaction by the townpeople as well who were from the beginning very sympathetic towards the strikers and were actively helping them.

## CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE

A meeting of the representatives of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, the Gujarat Research Society, the Gatha Society, the Rahnumay-e-Mazdayasnan Sabha and the Society for the Promotion of Research into the Zoroastrian Religious Literature was held under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at the Institute premises, on the 19th instant when Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee presided.

Resolutions were passed expressing regret at the death of Professor A. V. Williams Jackson of Columbia University, Professor Rapson of the Cambridge University, Professor Jacobi of the University of Bonn and Dr. K. P. Jayaswal of the Patna University.

## C. P. MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

The Governor of C. P. and Berar has appointed a committee consisting of the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, C.P., Col. K. V. Kukday C.I.E., I.M.S., (Retd), Shri Govardhan Sharma Changani, of Nagpur, Vaidyaraj B. V. Degwekar, Jubbulpore, Pundit Sunderlal Shukla, Jubbulpore Shri Purshottam Shastri Hirlekar Jubbulpore, Vaidyaraj P. D. Mule, Amraoti and Moulavi Chiraguddin of Saugor to examine the indigenous systems of medicine practised in the province in all its aspects and inter alia, to determine the place which medical aid in rural areas through the agency of these systems should occupy in the scheme of medical relief provided by the State and to make proposals with an estimate of their cost for deriving the maximum possible benefit from these systems.—United Press.

## BOMBAY CHAMBHARS IN CONFERENCE

### Support To Dr. Ambedkar's Bills In Assembly

Symbolic of the new awakening that is spreading to the lowest classes in the country, was the political conference of the chambhars of Ratnagiri District residing in the city which was held in front of one of the B.D.D. chawls reserved for the members of the community at Naigaum on Sunday evening

The conference was presided over by Mr. B.J. Devrukhker. A reception committee under Mr. B. G. Kelshikar had worked hard to interest the members of the community and to make the conference a success.

Mr Devrukhker in the course of his speech said that with the acceptance of office by Congress there was a measure of good government. But that was not enough. They wanted complete Swaraj, without which they could not solve all their problems.

UNITY AMONG HARIJANS

He pointed out the various disabilities under which the depressed classes were labouring. Even in a city like Bombay, members of their community were not recruited in the weaving section of the textile mills. In the Government chawls, they were not allowed to live in the common chawls, but were segregated in separate chawls. Inside the community itself there were all manner of differences, and the community was split up into 36 different castes like, Chambhars, Mahars, Dheds, Mangs, Bhangis, etc. He urged them to abolish all these distinctions and to fight for Swaraj in a spirit of unity, because in Swaraj lay their only salvation.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

Speaking about the educational problems of the depressed classes, Mr. Devrukhker said that though the Congress Ministries were doing their best, it was not enough. Small annual grants did not take them far. He suggested that a loan of about Rs. 25 lakhs should be raised at a moderate interest and should be used for giving training in all crafts, for the members of the depressed community. The Government should pay only half the interest. The other half could be realised by levying a small tax on all members of the community who were earning more than Rs. 50 a year.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Resolutions supporting Dr. Ambedkar's bill for the abolition of the Khoti system, and the Mahar Vatan bill, Mr. S.H. Jhabwala's bill for the recognition of Trade Unions. Mr. Parulekar's Protection of Tenants' bill; demanding the reduction of rent for the Naigaum chawls; opposing Government's proposal to give reserved seats to the depressed classes in village panchayats and advocating a system of electing candidates by recognised Trade Unions; congratulating the Ministry for the appointment of the Textile Enquiry Committee and supporting the demands made by the Trade Union Congress and the Trade Union Federation; urging the increase of the number of battalions in Bombay of the Indian Defence Force and the Indian Auxiliary Force, and the admission of members of the depressed classes in the Indian Police Force, and opposing the introduction of the Federation, were adopted by the Conference.

## MURDER OF SIX MONTHS BABY

### Inability To Maintain Him, The Cause

SALEM, Dec. 25.

**On a charge of murdering her six months' old baby son (because neither she nor her husband could find suitable work to maintain the family) Bommi of Madam Village near Pennagaram, was sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. P. V. Balakrishna Ayyar, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Salem. Remarking that the act had been done in a depressed mood 'beyond a stage when human endurance breaks down,' the Judge recommended to the local Government that it was a fit case where some portion of the sentence might be remitted.—United Press.**


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# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 10, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 23, 1356
Parsi: Tir 23, 1307
Hightide: 6.52; 21.25
Lowtide: 1.38; 8.1
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.

RAYAT'S AND WEAVERS' CONFERENCE

The Rayat's and Weavers' Conference Gajendragad Jahagir, will be held at Gajendragad on 30th inst., when Mr. V. N. Jog, will preside.

P. E. N. IQBAL CELEBRATION

The P. E. N. India Centre will hold a public meeting to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in honour of the great Urdu poet, Sir Mohammed Iqbal.

Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Mr. Faiz Tyabji and Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will take part in the appreciation meeting which will be held in the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

INTERCASTE WIDOW MARRIAGES

An Akola Correspondent writes:—

Two intercaste marriages have lately taken place, in Akola viz:—

Shriman Shah Birji Popatlalji Swetambar Jain Bombay and Miss Manibai, Sanatan Jain Akola was celebrated.

Seth Premji Lalji Shah Sanatan Jain of Prabhas Patan (Kathiawar) and Miss Sawitribai, Sanatan Jain of Akola, was celebrated on 19th inst., Mr. Kasturchand Jain Mantri addressed the gathering on the subject of widow marriage.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

A Sports Meet for Protestant Indian Christians of Bombay will be held on Friday the 31st of December, 1937, on the Robert Money High School Ground commencing at 2 p.m. Particulars of events can be had from the local churches. Entries close on the 29th inst., may be sent either to the General Secretary, Mr. A. B. Bhalekar, 62, Proctor Road, Bombay 4, or to the Sports Secretary, Mr. E. J. S. Ram, 1, Tyeb Building, New Nagpada, Bombay.

## Revenue Remissions In Dharampur

The personal assistant to the Maharana of Dharampur writes:—

The Birthday of His Highness Maharana Shree Vijayadevji Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, who entered his 54th year on Dec. 18 was celebrated with great rejoicings throughout the State. As His Highness was slightly indisposed, all pomp was eschewed. Revenue and other remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,000 were announced.

A few prisoners were released and the poor fed. Scholarships and pensions to the poor were also announced.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Cain and Mabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Make a Wish" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"King Solomon's Mines" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"May Time" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thin Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Double Wedding" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TRAVANCORE ASSOCIATION BOMBAY

At a largely attended meeting of Travancoreans resident in Bombay held at Vinayak Bhavan, Matunga on Saturday under the auspices of the Travancore Association, Bombay the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

This meeting of Travancoreans held under the auspices of "The Travancore Association, Bombay, offers loyal congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore and Her Highness the Maharani Sethu Parvathi Bai on the conferment of the Degree of D. Litt. by the Andhra University.

Mr. K. Venkitraman the Trade Agent to the Government of Travancore in Bombay was in the Chair, who made a short speech observing in general the traditional greatness of the Royal House of Travancore and in particular of Their Highnesses".

## Magic Lantern Lectures On China

Mr. N. S. Ullal, B.A., S.T.C.D., the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has just returned from an extensive tour in the Khandesh and Ahmednagar Districts, where in addition to his demonstration lessons with Magic Lantern slides and Cinema films in schools, he gave a number of illustrated lectures on "China" which is in the minds of all to-day in the public as well as a number of lectures with Lantern slides on Village uplift in the rural parts of the Districts. It is understood he will now proceed to the Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency on the same kind of work.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS VICTORIA TERMINUS

| Trains | Arr H.M | Dep H.M |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 00 |
| Peshawar and Lucknow Express | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur | 7 40 | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 8 25 | 20 55 |
| Madras Express | 10 10 | 15 0 |
| Deccan Queen (on Mondays only) | 10 30 | |
| Deccan Queen (on Fridays only) | | 17 15 |
| Poona Mail | 10 25 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 15 | 18 55 |
| Nagpur Express | 14 55 | 21 5 |
| Poona Fast Passenger | 17 0 | 11 35 |
| Poona Express | 19 24 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 15 | 7 0 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937:—

| Trains | Arr. H.M | Dep. H.M |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 22 05 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 05 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 20 25 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 50 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier | 8 40 | |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 13 35 | 13 50 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 20 33 | 9 25 |
| "The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Surat | 9 48 | |
| "The Flying Ranee" daily except on Mondays | 10 58 | |
| "The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Bulsar | 9 15 | |
| "The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Surat | | 15 10 |
| "The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Bulsar | | 15 50 |
| "The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat | | 18 05 |

A scene at the "B" (Mandvi) Ward polling booth at the election of delegates to Haripura Congress on Sunday morning.

## GRAND CHILDREN'S PARTY ON COOPERAGE

### Prince Aly Khan's Interest In Ismaili Children's Welfare

On Sunday the 26th instant, Prince Aly Khan gave a grand picnic and sports party at the Cooperage to all the Ismaili children of Bombay suburbs. About five thousand children attended.

The special features of the party were a sports programme of about 11 events in which children, both boys and girls, of ages ranging from 8 to 16 years competed.

Those children who did not take part in the competitions amused themselves with the merry-go-round and other forms of recreation.

All the children who attended were given coupons which they exchanged for refreshments at one of the stalls erected on the grounds.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, Presidency Magistrate, and Major Ali Mahomed Mecklai, a prominent businessman in the city, were actively supervising the games and other arrangements.

The sports programme commenced with the arrival of Prince and Princess Aly Khan at about 2-30 p.m. when half the programme had been gone through. His Highness the Aga Khan arrived in shirt and flannels and having witnessed one of the wrestling events in progress left soon after.

When all the sports events were over, Her Serene Highness Princess Aly Khan distributed the prizes to all the successful winners.

Prince Aly Khan then addressed the gathering expressing his pleasure at the joy of the children and thanked all those who had helped to make the function a success.

## NON-STOP CYCLING FOR 80 HOURS

### Enthusiastic Youth's Venture At Azad Maidan

Mahomed Haji, an enthusiastic youth of Bombay, has commenced non-stop endurance cycling for 80 hours at 8 a.m. on Sunday morning at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Azad Maidan.

## A.-I. SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE

Mr. M. R. Masani, the Joint Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party has been informed on Sunday by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary, that the Executive Committee meeting of the Party will be held on January 4 in Bombay.

It is understood that among the items to be discussed at the meeting questions like the situation in Bihar arising out of the Congress attitude towards the Kisan Sabha and Gandhiji's statement on the last Calcutta A. I. C. C. resolutions and matters relating to the annual Conference of the Party will loom large.

## Kalyan Rice Merchant Dead

(From A Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Dec. 25.

Mr. K. H. Joshi alias Gagalshet, a rice merchant and honorary magistrate of Kalyan died on December 22. He was also a Municipal Councillor.

The late Mr. Joshi rose to a prominent position in life from very humble beginning. He was President of Kalyan Municipality from 1929 to 1932. He was very charitably disposed and recently built a school at Kalyan at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

Municipal Schools and Offices were closed in his honour. His body was cremated after a procession attended by hundreds. The Bhat Bazar of Bombay and Kalyan shops were also closed in his honour.

## CONGRESS AND KISANS

### U. P. Kisan Sangh Secretary Explains Position

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, M.L.A., Secretary, U. P. Provincial Kisan Sangh, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In many ways the political situation in the country is growing critical. On one side there is a determination on the British Government to force this unwanted Federation on us and on the other is the very regrettable attempt made by a section of Congressmen to divide the anti-imperialist forces in the country in pursuit of their reformist plans In the name of high sounding principles they are seeking to attack and weaken the radical forces in the country. This short-sighted and suicidal policy must be taken serious notice of and condemned by our leaders

"The Kisan Sangh has always stood for united front of all the forces opposed to the British Imperialism. The Indian National Congress as the premier political organisation of our country occupies a dominant position in the anti-Imperialist front. Naturally, therefore, the Kisan Sangh has supported and intends to go on supporting the Congress in the struggle for the political and economic freedom of our people. There has never been and there cannot be any rivalry between an organisation of the masses like the Kisan Sangh and the organ of our political struggle, namely, the Indian National Congress. While fighting for their immediate grievances through the Kisan Sangh, the Kisans must continue to support and strengthen the Congress with a view to the realisation of their immediate demands and ultimate objective.

"We feel that there has never been any doubt about the position of the Kisan Sangh in this respect, and even those, who in their new-found dignity have chosen to attack the honour and loyalty of the Sangh, realise in their heart of hearts that this is not so. The Kisan Sangh has been dragged in to enable them to down their political rivals in the Congress.

"I only wish to point out that it has not been a part of our policy to advise a general non-payment of rent by the Kisans, and that the responsibility for the reluctance on the part of the peasants to pay rents cannot be laid at the door of any particular section of the Kisan Sangh workers. In view of this fact it would be ridiculous if it were not tragic for people of any standing in the Congress to talk of preventing members of Congress Executive from participating in Kisan Sangh activities.

"The Kisans have every right to have their own separate organisation and Congressmen are perfectly justified in furthering the work of such organisation. It is not within the competence of any inferior Congress organisation to deprive the Kisans or their supporters in the Congress of this "fundamental" right and people, who have more enthusiasm than wisdom would be well advised to keep their hands off such delicate matters".


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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1937

# CONGRESS AND KISANS

The success of the Bihar Tenancy Bill is an unqualified triumph for the Congress and it fairly solves an old and baffling problem. Disputes between the Bihar Zamindars and the tenants have been numerous and serious during the last two decades owing to the growing political consciousness of the masses under Congress leadership. Various attempts were made to solve the entire tenancy problem and at one time a proposal to refer the matter to the arbitration of Pandit Motilal Nehru held out some hope of a voluntary settlement but the proposal was discontinuanced by the Governor and some of the Zamindars, presumably because they did not want the Congress to succeed where the Government or individual officials had failed. It is significant that it was after all reserved for the Congress to succeed in bringing about a full voluntary settlement between the Zamindars and the tenants. That shows that the Congress is the fittest and the most competent body to hold the scales even between the two classes to the satisfaction of the classes themselves. The credit for the settlement is specially due to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Babu Rajendra Prasad, whose patience, sweet reasonableness and sense of fairness have overcome what at one time seemed to be inseparable difficulties. It is true that a great deal more has still to be done for the amelioration of the Kisans of the province and other measures of relief are already on the legislative anvil. But the spirit of co-operation and fair play displayed by all concerned with regard to the Tenancy Bill may be trusted to ensure at least equal success for the other measures. It may also be hoped that the success in Bihar will help Congress Governments in otner provinces in pushing through their legislatures the various measures they have undertaken or are about to undertake for tne betterment of the Kisans.

## *Agrarian Unrest*

Measures for the relief of agriculturists are most urgent as everywhere in India agrarian discontent is, for various reasons, more acute now than it ever was. If Congress, which has openly championed their cause fails them in their distress, its hold on the must weaken and they may pass under the influence of those who do not fully adhere to the Congress policy of equitably adjusting, by legislation or otherwise, the apparently conflicting interests of the classes and the masses, of the Zamindars and the Kisans. Only a few days ago the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee felt constrained to adopt a resolution stating: "In the opinion of this Committee the kind of propaganda that is being carried on in this province has been responsible for producing a poisonous atmosphere and attacks are being made on the principle of Ahimsa which is the cherished creed of the Congress. An atmosphere is developing in certain parts of the province which, it is apprehended, is likely to do much harm to the country and put obstacles in the way of the country's march towards freedom."

## *The Remedy*

The situation is certainly disconcerting, if not ominous. But the question is how best to face it. M. D. suggests in the latest issue of "Harijan" that it is not desirable for the Kisans to have a separate organisation of their own to safeguard their political and economic interests. "The Congress," he says, "represents many activities. But it is easy to conceive the possibilities of the Congress breaking to pieces if every group representing a particular activity were to form a separate organisation." We do not know if this view is shared by Gandhiji but we know it is held by many Congress leaders. Opinions, however, may well vary on the point. For ourselves, we believe that it should be open for Kisans and workers to have their own sabhas and trade unions to safeguard their interests by, among other ways, pressing them upon the notice of the Congress, till, at any rate, they secure an efficient voice in the deliberations of the Congress. What is essential is that the Kisans and the workers should be taught to follow the Congress policy and particularly the Congress creed of non-violence. This requires that Congress leaders should not be content with merely combating the anti-Congress influence of any leaders of the Kisans and workers in their separate organisations. They should go further and do positive and ceaseless work for and among the Kisans and workers, through their separate organisations or otherwise and thereby persuade them to adhere unswervingly to the Congress policy and creed.

# The Egyptian Crisis

Relative to the political crisis which is developing in Egypt Reuter's correspondent at Cairo sent to this country a highly incredible message last week, stating that King Farouk was likely to call on Ahmed Maher—head of the reactionary Palace clique and an opponent of the Wafd—and that "there is reason to hope that the majority of Wafdists will support him". The misleading character of the message is now exposed by the report that at a meeting of the Wafd, attended by as many as 221 deputies and senators, the party, marring only three dissentients, not only passed a vote of confidence in Nahas Pasha, but also declared that "any Wafdist participating in or supporting any Cabinet other that the Nahas Pasha Cabinet should be dismissed from the Wafd". After this, if King Farouk dares to dismiss the Nahas Pasha Cabinet and to call upon Ahmed Maher or any other political reactionary to form the Cabinet, he will be precipitating a major crisis in the country which he may have cause bitterly to repent for later. The young monarch, because of the plaudits which he has been getting from street crowds, is apparently being led by palace intriguers to imagine that he can be an autocratic ruler if he wishes, by setting aside the constitution and defying the elected representatives of the nation. The game was played by his father but, as King Farouk must know, without much avail for long. Only the country suffered for his mistake. It would be most foolish as well as dangerous personally for the young King to try the game once again. For the good of his nation and the safety of his own crown, it would be well if he continues to act as a truly constitutional monarch.

# China Day

The great respect in which the Indian National Congress is held throughout the world is once again strikingly manifested by the personal appeal made by General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Route Army in China, to the Congress President for helping his country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has, of course, taken occasion more than once to urge upon his countrymen to do their duty by a great sister nation, who has been connected with India with the closest cultural ties throughout the course of centuries. In response to the present urgent appeal, he has now directed that January 8th should be observed as China Day all over India and that meetings should be held and collections made for the purpose of helping the Chinese with medical supplies. There is of course no question regarding India's sympathy for China and we trust, therefore, that the China Day will be fittingly observed by the whole nation, and that the resultant contributions will be worthy of India's name.

## *I. L. CHIEF'S VISIT TO INDIA*

### *Future Of Indian Social Legislation*

(CONTRIBUTED).

One of the most distinguished visitors to India this cold weather is Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office at Geneva. In the course of his Indian tour, after visiting Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Jamshedpur, Patna, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi and Ahmedabad Mr. Butler arrives in Bombay on the 5th January and leaves on the 8th January for Egypt at the special invitation of the Egyptian Government. The visit is an important one from several points of view, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the Press and general public, apart from the employers and workers of the country, are evincing considerable interest in it.

Though successive Indian Delegations to the International Labour Conference have made pressing invitations to the Director of the I. L. O. to visit this country and study first-hand its special and peculiar industrial and labour problems, the much-desired visit, for a variety of reasons, could not take place till now. The insistencies of the political, economic and industrial situation throughout the world, the challenge of the unemployment problem, and the absorption of the I. L. O. with the question of reduction of hours and other measures calculated to reduce the incidence and minimise the ill-effects of unemployment—all conspired to postpone the Indian visit.

**Timely Visit**

The visit to India of Director Butler in the midst of such harrassing pre-occupations furnishes convincing testimony to the I. L. O.'s abiding interest in India and of its jealous solicitude for the advancement of social legislation in the country. From this viewpoint, the present visit is admirably timed indeed. India has just entered on a new phase of its chequered political evolution; the inauguration of provincial autonomy and the installation in power of democratically elected Ministers have set in motion new creative impulses which are finding expression to-day in manifold ways. Not the least of these manifestations of new life and new purpose in renascent India is the remarkable ferment in the labour sphere which is so dominant a feature of contemporary social phenomena. But democracy is a new and heady wine, and much of the present social unrest can be ascribed to the age-old dilemma of keeping new wine in old bottles.

**New Desires.**

The text finds ample illustration in India to-day. Look where we will, the country is seething with a variety of acute discontents. In the labour sphere, not to concern ourselves with the political and economic spheres, the recrudescence of labour troubles in industrial centres so far apart as Calcutta, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Sholapur, Madura and Coimbatore clearly shows the new spirit and temper animating Indian labour. Nor is such unrest confined to-day to industrial workers alone. A significant development of the times is the phenomenal awakening of the country's agricultural workers and peasant cultivators. The rapid growth of the newly started "Kisan" movement, with its peasant marches, community songs, and monster demonstrations, show that the sluggish Indian peasantry have at long last woke up from the torpor of ages and are demanding their rightful place in the productive economy of the country and in the distribution of the national dividend.

Fortunately, these newly awakened appetites are being met in a conciliatory spirit both in Congress and non-Congress provinces. Everywhere there is talk of forward social legislation. The demand for reduced hours, holidays with pay, social insurance, Trade Union recognition, collective bargaining, conciliation machinery, etc.,—all causes vigorously championed by the I. L. O.,—put forward by Indian labour is being sympathetically viewed by Provincial Governments.

The presence in India at such a juncture of so profound and experienced a student of labour problems as Mr. Harold Butler is a distinct advantage Geneva, with its advocacy of evolutionary, as opposed to revolutionary, methods, is peculiarly fitted to tender counsel as to the future of social legislation in this country. It is ample testimony to the faith reposed in the I. L. O. by all classes of the Indian public, that Director Butler is to-day in India at the invitation of the Government, the employers and workers of the country, and that all these three interests are actively bestirring themselves in doing honour to the distinguished visitor.

# BROADCASTING IN INDIA

## Tyranny Of Experts

(By P. G. K.)

I would like to know whether broadcasting in India is carried on with a view to trying the patience of the listeners. Apart from the complaints regarding the arrangement of programmes the All-India Radio has given grounds for complaint in several other respects. Let me enumerate a few of them:

1. When the Delhi Station was started a Wavelength nearly next door to that of the Bombay Station was selected for it, with the result that Bombay interfered with Delhi and 'vice versa'. The people in Central and Northern India, who were interested in the Bombay programmes and especially in the market rates in Bombay, had to suffer disappointment owing to interference from Delhi which was a far stronger station than Bombay and the listeners in Bombay were unable to get Delhi programmes satisfactorily. the Bombay station though comparatively a weak station being strong enough in its own sphere to expel Delhi. Even if one got Delhi on the air, one was disappointed to find that Bombay ejected the intruder and made its voice heard, which was then unwelcome to the listener's ears. It was given out when the Delhi Station was opened that its Wavelength was chosen after a good deal of experimentation. Why could the experts not anticipate the mutual interference of Delhi and Bombay after carrying on experiments? Was it such a difficult thing for experts to anticipate the unsatisfactory result of placing Delhi and Bombay on the radio dial cheek by jowl? Soon after the Delhi Station was started there were complaints from all sides from the listeners, but the A.I.R. paid no attention to them and persisted in broadcasting on the same wevelengths from both the stations. The A.I.R. took nearly two years to rectify that mistake. This is an instance of the incompetence, and indifference to public opinion of the A.I.R. authoritities, especially the technical experts.

### *Wavelength Changed*

On November 15 the wavelength of the Bombay Station was changed from 351 metres to 244 metres, and there has been again a chorus of complaints. It is complained by listeners in Gujarat, Nasik, Poona, and places like Ghodbunder which are at a short distance from Bombay, that they have been unable to get programmes from the Bombay Station as before. The latest issue of "the Indian Listener" refers to these complaints and says: "A certain amount of increased ground-wave attenuation on the lower wavelength was expected for day time transmissions, but the improvement of aerial efficiency resulting from the use of the shorter wavelength was expected to counterbalance this." The expectation has not evidently been fulfilled It is learnt that an expert's services had been requisitiond for the exhaustive tests made during the winter of 1936-37 and that the Bombay Station had spent a good deal of money and time for carrying out these tests. If there was to be speculation where was the necessity for all this pother? The explanation given by "The Indian Listener" is not, to my mind, quite satisfactory Even in Bombay City the reception is comparatively weak on the new wavelength. The volume has to be increased to get properly audible reception. Similarly, reception is distinctly weaker on a crystal set. This leads me to suspect that recently much less power is used at the transmitter. Let the A.I.R. authorities take the public into their confidence.

### *Mission Of Radio*

3. From 16th December, the Delhi Short wave station (Delhi II) has begun to work and the wavelength on which the programmes are broadcast at this station is 86 metres. Some special programmes are also broadcast at Delhi II. This wavelength is not generally incorporated in most of the radio sets now in use, for the wavelengths between 50 and 100 metres are used by very few stations in the world. It is claimed that the wavelength of Delhi II has been selected with a view to avoiding congestion, the standard short-wave band being at present overcrowded. However, on the other hand, it may be pointed out that there are many points between 19 and 49 metres which are not so much used and on which only now and then a station is heard in this country on radio sets of moderate strength; therefore little harm is likely to be caused by using these wavelengths. The reason why wavelengths between 50 and 100 metres are used by very few stations seems to be that they are not useful for long distance transmissions. This is admitted by the A.I.R., but their contention is that the short wave transmissions of the A.I.R. are meaent for India only and that this purpose would be satisfactorily served by working on wavelengths between 50 and 100 as the skip distances are smaller. It is feared that if the standard short-wavelengths are used large areas in this country near the short-wave station will not be able to hear the station

I would urge two important points against these contentions. First, it is necessary for the A.I.R. to realise that the mission of the radio is to foster national as well as international culture. India should not lag behind in contributing her quota in this exchange. It is also in India's interests that the world should know her music, thoughts and sentiments, as well as the various problems she has to face. Secondly, those licence-holders who made it possible for the A.I.R. to expand its activities by purchasing radios when the number of listeners in the country was comparatively small, should not be penalised. They deserve some consideration at the hands of the A.I.R. authorities. Most of them cannot afford to purchase new sets when their old ones are giving satisfactory work. These are without 50 to 100 metres. There is also another consideration. It is that no single wavelength can be effective in all seasons and at all times.

### *The Way Out*

The way out of the difficulty can be found by working the shortwave stations in this country on a wavelength between 50 and 100 metres, as is now done at Delhi II and simultaneously by transmitting the same programme on any of the standard wavelengths in the short-wave band, suitable to the season and time. As Delhi II is to be followed by some other shortwave stations in this country and as the A.I.R. has declared its intention to choose only wavelengths between 50 and 100 for them, this warning has become necessary. At present the night programmes of Delhi II can be heard by only a few persons who are the fortunate

(Continued on page 11 Col 7)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**A LESSON TO THE JAPANESE**

With the acceptance by the United States' Government of the Japanese Government's apologies for the "Panay" outrage and assurances against repetition of similar acts of interference with American interests in China, the incident may be regarded as closed. But there need be no doubt that the prompt and vigorous action which the American Government took in demanding the apology and punishment of the parties responsible for the outrage will have its salutary effect on both the Japanese Government and the hot-heads in the Japanese Navy and Army. They will now know that any repetition of such insolent and reckless behaviour will bring down on their nation condign punishment at the hands of the American Government and nation.

**THE LIBERAL'S CONFESSION.**

At the party given to Lord Lothian at Allahabad by certain Liberal leaders Mr. Srinivasa Sastri confessed a great deal when he said that the Indian Liberal Party did not contend against the Government or the aristocracy but against an "extremist" party, which claimed to be the undoubted champions of the masses. If the Liberals had contended more against the common opponents and the anti-Liberal aristocracy than against those whose extremism was nothing more than demanding complete freedom for their country, they might have done some real service to the country, apart from their success or failure at the polls. But they preferred even to help the Government to sacrifice the civil liberties of thousands of their own countrymen, a most unliberal policy, till their liberalism came to stink in the nostrils of all patriotic Indians. Is it any surprise that the Liberals are nowhere at the polls? They have slain themselves rather than that the Congress has slain them.

**THE CHILDREN'S GATHERING.**

The fourth All-India Children's Gathering, organised by the Balkan-ji-Bari which is being held in this city at present, has served not only as a gala occasion for children, who have come here from all ends of the country, but has also helped to awaken their parents to the responsibilities which they owe to the young generation. Children of the present day are living in a new vital atmosphere, as pointed out by Mrs. Munshi in her inaugural address, and the task of developing their latent faculties and guiding them in fruitful channels has thus become extremely difficult. It is extremely gratifying to note, however, that some of the best minds in this country are devoting their attention to this complex problem at present and the vocational bias scheme of primary education prepared under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi is one of the most constructive achievements of recent times in this field. Organisations like the All-India Children's Association will no doubt extend their co-operation to Mahatmaji, and their first-hand experience of the psychological and physical needs of children ought to prove of great value to those who are anxious to give "a new deal" to India's children.

**OFFICIAL VAGARIES.**

It is surprising to learn that the C. I. D. police in Lucknow raided a local bookstall and took away two books alleged to have been banned by the Government of India. The two books were: "Origin of Russian Communism" by Nicholas Berdyaev and "Destiny of a Revolution" by Victor Seage. The proprietor of the book-stall was not shown any notification forbidding the importation of these books and he says, so far as he knows, the books are not yet banned. But since the word of the police is still the law of the land, he had meekly to submit. Now, regarding the first of these books, we learn from the "Pioneer" that far from it being a work in praise of communism, obviously it has been written to prove that Communism is a "menace" to the world. Its title appears to have misled some tyro in the censorship office of the Government of India into thinking that it must be too "dangerous" a book to be read by the people of this country. Our contemporary quotes a review from the London "Observer"—a journal bitterly hostile to Communism—as saying, "Nicholas Berdyaev is an exiled Russian and he very emphatically repudiates Communism. Yet his is a scholar's book, not an exile's propaganda. . . . He has no illusions about it. . . . It is the final blasphemy against the Christian doctrine . . . . Nicholas Berdyaev's long survey makes nothing clearer than the fact that Communism is fundamentally missionary, a new religion, the most formidable rival of Christianity, the supreme challenge and danger to the world." That the Government of India should wish to place a ban on such a book—well, it passes one's credulity!

**WHAT PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS MUST DO.**

As we have already observed, the official who suggested the inclusion of the work in the "index expurgatorius" of the Government of India, must have seriously blundered because of the world "Communism" figuring in its title. Obviously he did not go through the contents of the work. But, for the silly mistake of this tin-god, Indian booksellers as well as the reading public have to suffer—and the provincial Governments who are obliged to carry out the behests of the Government of India, whether they like them or not, are made to look small. These Governments should seriously reflect whether the time has not come when they should tell the Government of India frankly that they would not be prepared ot serve as mere "cat's paws" for the latter to do their unpleasant tasks. They must protest against the awkward position in which they are placed in the eyes of their own people by the idiosyncrasies of the officials of the Government of India. The present anomaly of the Congress Governments having to confiscate literature which they do not hold to be objectionable should be ended without further delay. These Governments must give the Central Government to understand that if the latter expect them to seize any "undesirable" literature, they should be given a previous opportunity to judge for themselves whether all the literature looked upon as so "undesirable" by the officials of the Government of India, is really undesirable. They should not be asked to confiscate any literature which they do not deem to be undesirable. No doubt, such a stand would raise questions of larger policy—but the Provincial Governments, if they are to be really autonomous, must have the right of independent judgment in matters of this sort and must demand that right if they are to enjoy the confidence of their people.

## 作作之作作

Mussolini is still bidding for Muslim friendship and pamphlets in Arabic, entitled "Italy's Love for Muslims", were distributed over Palestine.

They claimed that Mussolini was making a paradise for Mohammedans in his dominions.

Ornate illustrations included pictures of new gilded mosques in Tripoli and Ethiopia, also Moslems cheering Mussolini on his Libyan tour.

"Italy loves you—won't you love Italy?" is one phrase.

—News item.

* * *

The U. P. Liberals entertained Lord Lothian at a tea party in Allahabad.

Enough Liberals not being available to fill Mr. Chintamani's office several Congressmen were also invited to the function.

* * *

It was a gathering in the true Liberal tradition. Tea was followed by toasts and liberal lungs were strained to produce the usual oratorical effects. Ghosts of Lords Ripon and Bryce were invoked and their achievements compared with those of Lord Lothian.

Mr. Sastri who, according to the press report, "still continues to be an honorary member of the Liberal party" (whatever that may mean) welcomed Lord Lothian and asked if he had brought "any hope to the Liberal Party of India which had dwindled but had been still clinging on to life."

How pathetic! Couldn't Lord Lothian also be persuaded to accept "honorary" membership of the Liberal party. That would at least mean a substantial rise in its membership.

* * *

By the way Lord Lothian let down our Liberal friends badly when he replied to Mr. Sastri's question by simply stating that in England "there was now no line of demarcation between Liberalism, Conservatism and Labour so far as major issues and interests of the country were concerned."

These "major issues," of course, include the all-important issue of India!

* * *

Mr. Sastri said that Ranade used to say that no big institution could live for more than 20 years, and he pointed out that the Indian Liberal party came into existence 19 years ago, and its 20th year was not far off.

May its soul rest in peace!

* * *

After bewailing the lot of his party, the "honorary" Liberal concluded on an optimistic note:

"Hence let us live longer" said Mr. Sastri, "as correctives to extremism. If the Liberal flag was not flying there would have been political suicides. Truth is many-sided and we Liberals will show the other side of the shield."

Like Truth, the Liberal metaphors, too, have many sides. But in the interests of livelier public life we earnestly request the Liberal party not to commit hara-kiri next year.

* * *

France is to have a school to teach politeness to customs officials.

It is not yet known, however, if Indian customs and police officials will be imported to act as teachers.

* * *

Professor (visiting a student in his room). 'How cold it is here! Do you never have a fire? How can you work in this temperature?'

Student: 'When I begin to feel cold I just think of my exams., and then I perspire all over.'

*Indian Medical Conference*

# Medicos Must Follow Congress

## Bring Profession In Direct Touch With Masses And Their Needs, Urges Dr. B. C. Roy

MADRAS, December 26.

**"Since we met last year, great changes have taken place in this country of ours, a bloodless revolution has come about; the Congress, the predominant political party has withdrawn its opposition and taken up the reins of Government in 7 out of the 11 provinces; and who can say, that the ideal to which Congress is wedded, and for which its members are pledged to work, is not silently but effectively influencing the activities of the remaining four provinces?**

**And what is that ideal?**

**The ideal is "Service" to the dumb, down-trodden, oppressed, afflicted masses.**

### Task Before Medicos

**And what should be the attitude of the medical profession to this "ideal"? Can the members of a noble profession, whose lives are dedicated to the service of suffering humanity, and whose governing ideal has been and continues to be "going about doing good", remain passive during his revolution?"**

**Said Dr. B. C. Roy presiding over the 11th Session of the Indian Medical Association at Madras on Sunday.**

### Work For Masses

**"If the Congress Ministries are to justify their existence, they have to devise a scheme for the medical relief of the masses, they have to plan out an intensive campaign to dispel ignorance and superstition and to develop an intensive health consciousness of the people, which alone can effectively check the inroads of epidemic diseases and the immense mortality rate due to them; they have to break down the barriers of enfrenched service interests, and bring the profession in direct touch with the masses and their needs; they have to consider whether it is yet justifiable to spend public funds, in order that enlightened self-interest of the Services may be protected, and whether, while using the funds contributed by the people, they are entitled to tell them that "charity" is being doled out to them, out of these contributions, by establishing public hospitals and by appointing public servants".**

"In the constructive efforts referred to above, how can we, members of the Association, individually and collectively help in bringing medical relief to the masses in the villages and improve the sanitary conditions in which they live, both of which are admittedly grossly inadequate. I do not forget that medical practitioners also have to exist and cannot live on charity and also deal out charity. But I do plead that even in our own interests, it is essential that, as early as possible, the masses should be protected from the ravages of the preventible diseases, so that the economic position of the country as a whole is bettered.

"It is well-known truism that ignorance leads to poverty, poverty brings on diseases and that these three factors act and react on one another, and thereby ruin of millions. After all, people do not live their lives in watertight compartments. All the defects and disabilities of the people are to be handled together, all communities and classes should join in the struggle. Whatever I shall have to say today will be from this point of view."

Dr. B. C. Roy then made a rapid survey of the important subjects which have, from time to time, engaged the attention of successive Conferences and of the Indian Medical Association in the recent past.

Referring to the recognition of Indian Medicos abroad, Dr. Roy said:—"What about honour abroad?" The Medical Act says, "The Indian Medical Council may enter into negotiations with the authority in any state, outside British India, which is entrusted by the law of the State with the maintenance of a Register of medical practitioners, etc." In all cases of such approach by the Indian Medical Council, these countries must have found it curious that the Indian Medical Council maintains no register and wondered how was it possible for the States possessing a register to have a scheme of reciprocity with the Indian Medical Council "without" a register. And the enquiries by the Indian Medical Council showed that most countries refused to deal directly with the Indian Medical Council, as they were satisfied with dealing with the General Medical Council in England, which is all that matters to them. Here then is the "honour abroad" maintained? And why should any country bother about the Medical Council of a country which does not possess the status of an Independent State? The Indian Medical Council has not even the elementary power of protecting the interests of the Indian Medical profession by prohibiting or disallowing non-nationals from practising in this country?

He then referred to medical education, post-graduate studies and teaching staff. Discussing the question of the Indian Medical Service, Dr. Roy said:—On numerous occasions, in public and in the press, in Conferences and Committees, members of this Association have often declared that this Service need not exist at all. Various branches of the Association, in different Provinces in India, have also urged on Provincial Governments, the need for a reorientation of the present policy of Government regarding the Services." Dr. Roy then criticised the Central Government's latest step in regard to the cadre of the I.M.S.

CLOSE PRESERVE OF SERVICES.

"The hospitals in India though mainly maintained out of public funds" continued Dr. Roy "are yet the close preserve of the services. These hospitals should be placed under the control of local Committees consisting of representatives of the people, of the Government and the Statutory Bodies who are and might be contributing towards their upkeep. They should no longer be under the complete control of the department of the Government as heretofore. If this step be taken it should be possible, to a large extent, to create local efforts and enthusiasm to supplement the contribution of the Government or of the Statutory Bodies towards the upkeep of the hospitals."

After referring to statistics, Dr. Roy said:—

"It would appear, therefore, that our problem is to find medical relief for 110 millions of people. By organising our public health departments, we can prevent the incidence of diseases, and the number of the sufferers will then fall correspondingly.

"The service should be divided into Rural and Urban.

RURAL HEALTH CENTRES

"There should be a rural health centre in charge of an official of the Health Department. Each such centre should be in charge of an area of not more than 100 square miles on the average. In Bengal, at present, each such centre coincides with a thana area. It is a wrong method to mix up administrative units with health units. Each rural centre should be responsible for the following:—

Vaccination, Registration of births and deaths, Conducting educational propaganda, Holding school clinics and giving health instructions in schools, Generally looking after sanitation of the area, particularly in cases of fairs and festivals, Protection of sources of water supply, Enquiring into the plague spots within that area, whence epidemic diseases start every year and providing facilities for observation and investigation in all cases of epidemics.

Peripatetic dispensaries may also aid the work of the village health centres. They would not only give help to the suffering villagers, particularly in times of epidemics, but will also be very powerful agencies for propaganda against diseases such as we need urgently. In Bengal, a scheme of giving relief to the sufferers from Kala Azar and Eye Diseases, with the help of mobile dispensaries has been in operation for several years with remarkable results. People not only have benefited by the work of the men employed, but the consciousness of the people towards the method of prevention of some of these diseases has considerably been aroused.

URBAN CENTRES

The urban health centres besides performing dates similar to the rural centres should be particularly concerned with the health problems of factory labour and workers in mines, shipping, railway and aerial transport, with supervision of food and drugs, poisonous or otherwise, and with health in jails.

MEDICAL RELIEF SERVICES

If we are able to stop the spread of epidemic diseases, which cause the largest number of morbidity and mortality in India, we are left with a comparatively smaller problem, namely, that of provision of treatment of about 10 to 15 millions of people for the whole of India.

The second suggestion is to devise a scheme, whereby it would be worthwhile for a scientifically trained doctor to go to a village area.

SICKNESS INSURANCE

"It is clear that our problem is vast. There are 500,000 villages in India, of which 425,000 have population of less than a thousand. Therefore, poor as they are, the villagers cannot afford to maintain a doctor in a village or even in a group of villages and any form of concerted action amongst them to establish a "voluntary" system of insurance against sickness and unemployment is out of the question."

Prof. Fisher of the Yale University who drew up the Report of the Committee declared it "to be both bad policy and bad economy for the State to leave protection against disease either to the weak and spasmodic efforts of charity or to the philanthropy of physicians." In India, no other system exists except doling out charity to the suffering poor. We have the different services, and there are the hospitals. It is clear that the services and the Hospitals alone cannot solve the problem.

The recommendation of the League of Nations for formulating Health Insurance schemes came to India. The Royal Commission on Labour discussed certain aspects of the question and submitted its report 1931.

The Labour Commission concluded that it was impossible to introduce the system in India, particularly as there was no reliable statistics as to the incidence of sickness amongst workers, nor any estimate as to the cost involved, of any benefit that is desired to provide. The Labour Commissioners, therefore, suggested the formation of a Committee for collecting statistics in order to come to a decision. Meanwhile, the Commissioners suggest the formation of a central non-contributory medical aid society, whose funds would be provided by the employers and the employees, and from which medical aid would be given to the workers. In other words, the Government would not do anything, leaving the workers and the sufferers to help themselves.

Failing the Central Government, the Provincial Governments should take necessary steps as early as possible.

PROBLEM IN INDIA

The question remains as to what part the medical profession in India is going to take in this matter. In England, the British Medical Association has given constructive suggestions at every stage of the introduction of health insurance scheme in that country, and I see no reason why the members of this Association, individually and collectively, should not give all possible help towards the solution of this great problem. I do not conceal the fact that there are difficulties in the way of introducing any form of health insurance in India. Those who are in the Service to-day, and who, in the eyes of the people outside India, materially count, would object to any step being taken towards this end which might jeopardise their interests. Any scheme which proposes to bring the private medical practitioners into the National Organisation of State Medicine would be opposed by those who have now got the monopoly of position in the State.

The solution of the problem is thus beset with difficulties but with determination and perseverance it would not be difficult to find a solution. Let us band together and help to make this dear country of ours a land of health and affluence and to rehabilitate it in its pristine glory."

## RAJAN OPENS CONFERENCE

MADRAS, December 26.

Delegates from all parts of India, numbering over 500 attended the All-India Medical Conference, which commenced to-day.

"Whatever may be the limits of the Government of India Act we have made our minds clear with regard to the utilization of all available sources of power at our disposal for the service of the public of the province, particularly those that stand in need of help and service. It is in that spirit we have taken on ourselves this task and time alone shall decide how far we have been able to discharge this self-imposed duty". observed Doctor T. S. S. Rajan, Public Health Minister, declaring open the 14th session of the All-India Medical Conference to-day.

Doctor T. S. S. Rajan made a strong plea for the strengthening of the Association. "I would like to see", he said, "The Indian Medical Association become as powerful, influential and strong as the British Medical Association is today, in the United Kingdom. It should become a premier body which will have a deciding voice in Medical Administration and the diffusion of medical knowledge in the country. It should be in a position to speak on behalf of the entire country in its international relationship."

### Be Prepared For War Exigencies

Then Lt.-Co.. K. G. Pandalai, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates.

In the course of his welcome speech Lt.-Col. Pandalai said:—

"It was my esteemed friend and a former President of the Indian Medical Association, Dr. U. Rama Rau who made bold to invite the Conference to this city. He saw that an Indian Medical Association, in which the Southern Presidency did not have its due share, could never exercise its full influence in the affairs of the country as a whole. We have thus to thank Dr. U. Rama Rau for the good fortune of holding this meeting in Madras.

"It is common knowledge that for many years, Indian Medical Conferences have been passing resolutions on various grievances of the Profession without result, for what the Medical Men of India have been asking for, have been generally the very things which Government did not wish to give up. It was obvious to all, therefore, that our grievances could not be redressed without a change in our political conditions. This change has, to a certain extent, occurred at any rate, the general atmosphere has greatly changed on account of the acceptance of Power by those who have the peoples' interests at heart. The Independent Medical Profession now feel that the new Government is their own Government and if the reforms they ask for do not materialise immediately, they understand that it will not be for want of sympathy on the part of the authorities. It behoves us, therefore, in this Conference, to express ourselves freely on all the current Medical and Public Health problems of the day and place before the authorities concrete proposals which would form our immediate and minimum demands.

"It has been the feeling in these parts among all grades of Medical men that the large class of Medical men now labelled as Licentiates should cease to exist and we are glad to say that the first step in this direction has already been taken by our Minister Dr. Rajan."

Lt.-Col. Pandalai then referred to the indigenous systems of medicine, medical relief, nursing and other problems before the profession.

BE PREPARED FOR WAR EXIGENCIES

"A serious war may begin at any moment in the West and our supplies of medical and surgical requisites, now imported from the West, may be suddenly stopped or seriously curtailed especially for the civil population. Towards such a contingency, let us prepare and by a process of active help to medical industries, small or big, the Government should be able, in a few years, to place the country on a secure basis industrially and make it independent of foreign supplies. We must not forget also that in the event of a War in the West, the Indian market would be more than ever at the mercy of the Japanese manufacturer and we shall find it well-nigh impossible to shake off their supremacy unless, we begin early to emulate their ideals of combining cheapness with efficiency."

IMPORTANCE OF EXHIBITIONS

Major-General N. M. Wilson, Surgeon-General, Madras, thereafter declared open the Exhibition, which is being held along with the Conference. He said that exhibitions played an important part in making the Medical Conference a success. It was through exhibitions that medical men got into direct touch with the latest medical preparations, instruments and hospital equipments, which change from day to day.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Calcutta, then delivered the presidential speech. —A. P.

## SJ. SUBHAS BOSE

### To Reach India By Last Week Of January

*Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose writing from Badgastein (Austria) on December 13 to Sj. Kamal Krishna Roy, Secretary of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, states that he is expected to reach India by the last week of January. As arranged, he will be visiting London in January before his departure for India.*

## AMNESTY TO SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS

### Nazi Government's New Year Move

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON (By Air Mail)

**According to one report from Berlin, it is believed that about, 1,200 Socialist and Communist political prisoners are to be released by the Nazi authorities under a Christmas amnesty. It will apply, it is stated, only to those detained in concentration camps or who are in prison without having been sentenced or even having charges preferred against them.**

### Coal-Cattle Pact To Be Continued

BERLIN, Dec. 26.

The continuance of the commercial agreement of the so-called 'Coal-Cattle Pact' between the Free State and the British Government is foreshadowed by an announcement by the Free State Government, conferring to Britain the monopoly of the Irish Free State market for coal during 1938.

The quantity to be taken is 3,113,000 tons. The British Government will admit Free State cattle in exchange. The Free State will send a delegation to London in a few days to negotiate the renewal of the Pact. It is rumoured in Dublin that the renewed Agreement will be more favourable to the Free State than at present, and Britain will take increased number of fat cattle.—Reuter.

### Lunatics Escape While Building Is Ablaze

PARIS, Dec. 26.

A fire last night destroyed a lunatic asylum in Montredon near Lepuy, housing 135 inmates. The bodies of seven inmates have been recovered, and it is feared that another is still under the debris. Twelve dangerous lunatics have escaped during the blaze.—Reuter.

## NEW NAGPUR P. C. C. ELECTIONS

### 11 Contest For 4 Nagpur Urban Seats

NAGPUR, Dec. 26.

Intensive activity over a week including distribution of pamphlets and house-to-house canvassing marked elections to the new Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee which were held today. For four Nagpur Urban Seats there were 11 contestants, of whom three later withdrew, including Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, (Deputy Speaker of the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly).

The eight candidates in the field are: Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier, Seth Punamchand Ranka, Mr. M. R. Awari, Mr. C. J. Bharuka, M.L.A., Mr. H. J. Khandekar (Harijan), Mr. V. S. Dandekar, Doctor B. J. Dalvi and Mr. Madhaorao Sivankar.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, personally supervised the polling arrangements and visited five different booths where Congress primary members exercised their franchise.

The results will be declared on December 29 when counting will begin.

The one seat from Nagpur Tahsil Rural is contested by Mr. A. S. Patwardhan, Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee and Bajrang Tehekeder, M.L.A.—A.P.

## TOWARDS TRADE UNION UNITY

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, in a press statement on Trade Union unity quotes at length past efforts to get the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Federation of Trade Unions merged and says the forthcoming session of the former will consider Mr. Giri's unity proposals.

In conclusion he appeals to the N. T. U. F. to send some of their representatives to Delhi as fraternal delegates, "with some power to help us to take final decisions on the matter I welcome the move of Messrs. Shiv Rao and Kalappa in this connection."—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

gress Session which would grapple with these issues. The Congress Cabinets had a big programme before them and he hoped the next year would bring success and triumph to the Congress Ministerial programme.

The issue of Federation was sure to engage public attention and it was an issue over which the whole nation was exercised.

He prayed that the Congress would grow from strength to strength and would lead the nation to its goal of complete independence.

# "B" Ward Election Surprises.

## FIVE SOCIALISTS IN NEW B. P. C. C.

## Election Of A. I. C. C. Members To Take Place In 1st Week Of January

**The election of members to the new Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was completed on Sunday night.**

**It would have been completed on December 19 last, but due to uncontrollable rush in the "B" (Mandvi) Ward following inadequate arrangements in the polling booth the election in that Ward had to be postponed till last Sunday.**

### Five Socialists

**There will be five Congress Socialist candidates in the new Committee. They are: Messrs. F. M. Pinto, Nirbheram Popat, G. S. Hutheesingh, M. R. Masani, and Ashok Mehta.**

### COUNTING SURPRISES

Much interest and enthusiasm was evinced by Congressmen when counting was going on in the Congress House on Sunday. Counting was begun at 8 p.m. and the final results were announced a few minutes after 10 p.m.

Anxiety was heightened when the first counting, which showed an excess of 30 votes for Mrs. Maniben Mulji over Mr. Shivdas Chapsi, was followed by further counting of votes by the Returning Officer, Prof. Ghurpure, who held some of the disqualified votes valid, with the result that Mr. Shivdas Chapsi secured 200 votes more than Mrs. Mulji.

It is understood that the new B.P.C.C. will meet during the first week of January, next year.

The following "B" Ward election results were announced:

| | Votes |
|---|---|
| **Mr. Bhivanji Khimji** | **7,174** |
| **Mr. Nirbheram Popat (Congress Socialist)** | **5,385** |
| **Dr. D. T. Anklesaria** | **5,228** |
| **Dr. Jethalal Vora** | **3,531** |
| **Mr. Shivdas Chapsi** | **2,981** |
| Mrs. Maniben Mulji | 2,781 |
| Mr. Hatim Durbar | 2,368 |

The first five were declared elected.

The new B.P.C.C. at its first meeting, it is understood will transact business relating to the co-operation of members to the Committee and the election of members to the All-India Congress Committee.

### Rush At Chinch Bunder Polling Booth

(EARLIER)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

There was great rush at the elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the 'B' (Mandvi) Ward held on Sunday morning at the Municipal Playground, Chinchbunder.

This time the arrangements were quite satisfactory and the volunteers took all possible precautions to avoid crowding at the polling booths.

The candidates are Messrs Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, Jethalal V. Vora, Anklesaria, Narbheram Popat and Hatim L. Durbar and Mrs. Maniben Mulji.

The chances of the first four candidates were said to be bright till noon, while Mrs. Maniben Mulji is racing for a place.

By noon about 25 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise.

## WHO ARE LEFT-WINGERS IN CONGRESS?

### Muzzling Of Mass Organisations Deplored

A large crowd was present at the maidan adjoining the B.D.D. Chawl at Sewri, on Sunday morning, when, in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Yasin Nurie due to indisposition, Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., unfurled the National Flag. The occasion was the monthly flag salutation organised by the F Ward District Congress Committee.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, in the course of his speech, referred to the work of the Congress Ministry in relieving the distress of the peasantry. So far as the textile industry was concerned a committee was already inquiring into the question of wages and its interim recommendations would soon be out. In the direction of other social legislation for the benefit of the working class the Congress Ministry had declared its policy. In every direction there was attempt to improve the condition of the poor people and to strengthen the Congress.

Concluding Mr. Jinabhai said that the need of the hour was unity and the preservation of an atmosphere of non-violence. He referred to the existence of the Right and Left Wings in the Congress and expressed the opinion that weakened the Congress. The Left Wing's activities tended to create disunity where unity was required. Concluding he appealed to the people to support the Congress Ministry and not to listen to the cries raised by the Left forces in the Congress.

NEW MANAGEMENT FOR CHAWLS

The Secretary of the F Ward District Congress Committee regretted the absence of Mr. Nurie who was indisposed. But, he said, he could tell the residents of the chawls that these chawls were no longer under the old management. Since the Congress Ministry was formed the management of the chawls had been taken by the Minister concerned under his direct control and supervision. The speaker could say with confidence that the Congress Ministry was earnest in making radical changes in the existing conditions for the benefit of the residents. They would very soon have electric lights and plans were being completed to provide other conveniences and facilities.

RIGHT AND LEFT WINGERS

Proceeding the speaker disagreed with the previous speaker's remarks about the Right and Left Wings inside the Congress. He said those who were dubbed as "Left-Wingers" were those Congressmen who wanted the Congress to stick to its declared policy. They advocated the organisation of the masses for this purpose. They were disturbed at certain actions of the Congress Ministries which went against all that the Congress had stood for. They maintained that it was every Congressman's right to criticise and point out the mistakes of the Ministers. On the other hand those who were of the Right Wing sought to subordinate every other activity of the Congress to the dictates of ministerial policy. Acceptance of that policy would mean that the Congress would be dragged back to the old worn-out and discredited paths of constitutionalism. It was for the people to decide who was right and who was in the wrong.

MUZZLING MASS ORGANISATIONS

He then pointed out the new dangerous tendency in certain high Congress circles to muzzle organisation of the masses in their separate organisations. There was the attack on the Kisan Sabhas and Trade Unions were condemned as advocates of violence and disorder. What had to be remembered was that the Congress was a multi-class organisation.

Concluding the speaker said that conflict of ideas or ideologies should not be confused with correct policies of only one section. In a democratic movement like the Congress, such differences tended to clarify and strengthen the movement.

Mr. T. R. Bolan, of the World Young Men's Association, then addressed the gathering. He narrated the condition of the people living in the B.D.D. Chawls and exhorted them to organise themselves and fight for their rights.

## "ON TO COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE"

The monthly flag hoisting ceremony was held on Sunday morning, at the Congress House, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, unfurled the National Flag.

Mr. Nagindas said that this was the last flag hoisting function for the year and the new year would be ushering in an era in which momentous issues would loom large before the public eye. There was the Haripura Con-

(Continued in Col. 5)

*Festival Cricket Match*

# Bombay Cricket Fans Idolise Nayudu

## Deodhar's Team Lead By 83 Runs

## Nayudu's XI Makes Good Show In Second Knock: (Nayudu Not Out 89)

**SCORES:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Nayudu's Team (1st Innings)* | *223* |
| *Deodhar's Team (1st Innings)* | *306* |
| *Nayudu's Team (2nd Innings) for 2 wkts.* | *143* |

**If the Pentangular Cricket Tournament was a failure as regards attendance, the Festival Cricket Match staged by the Hindu Gymkhana certainly has proved a draw. As on Christmas day, Sunday saw the stands and the Hindu Gymkhana Club House packed to capacity with over 15,000 people, a large number being members of the fair sex. Over and above the 15,000, who had paid for admittance, every point of vantage surrounding the Gymkhana ground had its quota of people, who had come late, and failed to get admittance.**

**The large crowd were not disappointed and the cricket witnessed was good.**

### IDOL OF CROWD

**Major C. K. Nayudu, once again, as on the first day of the match, was the idol of the huge crowd. Whether 'C. K.' played a ball, sent down a delivery or did some fielding, everything was cheered. Going out after tea on Sunday, he was literally mobbed by youthful admirers, each wanting to tap their hero on the back. Evidently they forgot that the Major's broad shoulders carried a covering of human flesh and there was a limit to slaps of appreciation. When stumps were drawn Nayudu had to run to the Club House to avoid being shouldered. The crowd was not to be outdone fully and they refused to disperse unless Nayudu came out. The Major had to appear three times on the Club House top deck before the thousands, who called for 'Nayudu', decided to trend their way back.**

**Resuming their innings in the Festival Cricket Match at the Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday, Deodhar's Eleven were all out for 306.**

**With a lead of 83 runs, in the first innings, Nayudu's Eleven opened their second innings with Bhandarkar and Gurtu. They had made 68 for the loss of two wickets when the teams retired to the pavilion for tea.**

**Bhagwandas and Nayudu were batting with 13 and 32 respectively.**

**After tea the game was continued and the score was raised to 143 without any further loss.**

### *DETAILS OF GAME*

At the close of play on Sunday the position was as follows: In reply to the 223 put up by Major Nayudu's side, Professor D. B. Deodhar's team collected 306. Nayudu's men going in for a second time had scored 143 for the loss of two.

The popular skipper of the batting side had contributed 89 to his side's total. Sixty-four of this score had come off boundary strokes.

D. D. Hindlekar and K. Bose of Calcutta resumed the innings of Deodhar's team on Sunday. Nayudu drew first blood for at 136; the former batsman had his wickets broken, and left with a splendid 72. The next pair together were Bose and Professor D. B. Deodhar. It was not a very fruitful association and after the addition of 33 runs Wadker returned the Professor. Nimbalkar partnered the Calcutta player. At 184, Bose was out as the result of a brilliant catch by Roshan Lal off Naoomal.

D. R. Havewalla failed to stay and with the score book showing one less than 200, left, giving Naoomal another wicket.

Nimbalkar and S. Bannerjee formed the seventh association. The Jamnagar man left earlier than his partner after scoring a fast 23, Bhandarkar taking him cleverly behind the sticks, giving Nayudu another batting life. This seventh wicket fell at 235. Gopaldas was dismissed for a 'duck' at the same total.

Nimbalkar got Mohoni now at the wickets and a useful 30 was contributed by this pair. The new-comer left with 17, Bhagwandas holding him off Nayudu.

The penultimate association was between Nimbalkar and Shantilal Gandhi. The latter was proving a very steady batsman. He had come in at the fourth fall and playing restrained cricket scored steadily and kept his end up. Gandhi was Hazare's first victim getting caught by Godambe (286-10-19).

A score of runs more and Deodhar's team's account closed a fine bit of wicket-keeping by Bhandarkar terminated Habibullah's life, Hazare benefiting Nimbalkar was not out. He gave his side a correct and useful 45.

Among the bowlers Nayudu was with the biggest number of dismissals. He claimed 4 wickets for 89 runs. Hazare and Naoomal returned two batsmen each. Hazare's dismissals cost him 34 points. The latter allowed 60 for his brace.

SECOND INNINGS.

Major Nayudu's team, after making a weak start, settled down to better things. The opening pair K. V. Bhandarkar of Indore and Dr. M. S. Gurtu were credited with 17 and 4 respectively. Then came Nayudu and Bhagwandas and things brightened up. The former gladened the hearts of his admirers by fast scoring, stylish cutting, forceful driving and placing. His placing made things appear at times that 11 fieldsmen were too small a number to check his run getting. Bhagwandas was extremely sedate when compared to Nayudu. He was, however, playing correct cricket. At 5-15 p.m. when the teams retired for the day, Major Nayudu's men had been credited with 143 for the loss of two. Nayudu at this stage was not out with 89 and Bhagwandas had 31.

**DEODHAR'S TEAM (1st Innings).**

| | |
|---|---|
| D. R. Hindlekar, b Nayudu .. | 72 |
| Minoo Mankad run out .. | 34 |
| Deepchand l.b.w. b Khanna | 6 |
| K. Bose, c Rohan Lal, b Naoomal ..... | 45 |
| Prof. D. B. Deodhar, b Wadker ..... | 11 |
| Nimbalkar not out ..... | 54 |
| D. R. Havewalla, b Naoomal | 10 |
| S. Bannerjee, c Bhandarkar b Nayudu ..... | 23 |
| Gopaldas, c Godambe, b Nayudu ..... | 0 |
| Mohoni, c Bhagwandas, b Nayudu ..... | 17 |
| Shantilal Ghandhi, c Godambe b Hazare ..... | 19 |
| Habibulla, c Bhandarkar, b Hazare ..... | 0 |
| Extras ..... | 15 |
| Total ..... | 306 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O | M | R | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Godambe | 3 | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Nayudu | 26 | 7 | 89 | 4 |
| Kesri | 7 | 1 | 30 | 0 |
| Hazare | 15.3 | 3 | 34 | 2 |
| Tatarao | 8 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| Naoomal | 12 | 0 | 60 | 2 |
| Khanna | 4 | 1 | 12 | 1 |
| Gurtu | 2 | 0 | 11 | 0 |

Fall of wickets:—
1|62, 2|72, 3|136, 4|169, 5|184, 6|199 7|235, 8|235, 9|265, 10|286, 11|306.

**MAJOR NAYUDU'S TEAM (2nd Innings).**

| | |
|---|---|
| K. V. Bhandarkar, b Bannerjee ..... | 17 |
| Dr. M. S. Gurtu, c Mohoni, b Gandhi ..... | 4 |
| M. Bhagwandas, batting .. | 31 |
| Maj. C. K. Nayudu, batting | 89 |
| Extras ..... | 2 |
| Total (for 2 wickets) .. | 143 |

## *TENNYSON'S TEAM v. ALL-INDIA XI*

### *Invitees For Calcutta Fixture*

BOMBAY, Dec. 26.

The following have been invited to be present in Calcutta for match between an All-India Eleven and Lord Tennyson's team commencing on December 31, and continuing on January 1, 2 and 3:—

MERCHANT, HINDLEKAR, AMARNATH, AMARSINGH, BANNERJEE, MANKAD, YUVARAJA OF PATIALA, MUSHTAQ ALI, AMIR ELAHI, MOHAMED NISSAR, QAMRUDDIN, K. BATTACHERJEE, ABBAS KHAN (KARACHI) AND SAEED AHMED.—A. P.

## *HOW TO BETTER LOT OF SHIAS*

### *Establishment Of Industrial Institution Urged*

CAWNPORE, Dec. 26.

"For the progress of Muslim industry and commerce it is necessary for the Muslims to take a vow to purchase things from Muslim manufacturers and shops," said the Raja of Mahmudabad presiding over the All-India Shia (Muslim) Conference, which opened its session to-day at King Edward Memorial Hall.

The Raja said that preference should be given to Muslim merchants without distinction of country or race failing this, goods of Indian manufacture should be preferred to non-Indian goods.

Continuing, he bewailed of the conditions of the Shias in the country which he attributed chiefly to proper attention not being paid to mehanical labour. For the betterment of the Shias he advocated the establishment of an industrial institution of the type of "the Dayalbagh" in Agra, and also suggested the collection of funds for bringing out a community paper.

The Raja criticised the policy of the British Government in Palestine which, he said, alienated the sympathies of the Muslims.

Nawab Khan Husain, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his address dwelt on the deterioration of the condition of Shias which, he thought, was due to jealousies and disunity. He regretted that the Shias had failed to live up to the teaching of the Prophet.—A.P.

## Cricket Match Exempt From Taxation

NAGPUR, Dec. 25.

The Provincial Government has exempted the C. P. and Berar Cricket Association from the operation of entertainment tax in respect of the Cricket match to be played between Lord Tennyson's XI and C. P. and Berar XI to be played at Nagpur on the 19th and 20th January 1938.—United Press.

## NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

### Delegation's Bombay Programme

The New Education Fellowship Delegation is on a visit to Bombay. Their programme for 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th January, 1938 has been fixed as given below. There will also be held an exhibition illustrating tendencies in English education.

THURSDAY, (6TH JANUARY).

8-30 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. Discussion Meeting.

Place:—New Era School, Hughes Road.

Chairman:—Principal H. V. Hampton. (Secondary Training College).

Subject:—Physical Education in England.

Speaker:—Mr. E. Salter Davies.

(The subject of physical education has recently come in for a great deal of attention in Bombay. It will be of interest to us to learn from Mr Davies all that England is doing towards making the children physically fit. There are also the problems that have arisen. What distinction is to be made between physical education and physical training? How are exercises to be adapted to the age and sex of the class? How is exercise to be adapted to the undernourished or badly developed child?

FRIDAY, (7TH JANUARY).

8-30 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. Discussion Meeting.

Place:—New Era School.

Chairman:—Mr. A. B. Dhruv. (Late Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University).

Subject:—Functional Education, principles and achievements.

Speaker:—Dr. Bovet.

(Dr. Bovet is professor of Education at the University of Geneva, Switzerland, and Vice-President of the Swiss Section of the New Education Fellowship. He has travelled a good deal in Europe, Near East, United States, and South Africa, and has seen many schools and school systems).

6-0 p.m. Public Lecture.

Place:—C. J. Hall.

Chairman:—H. E. Sir Roger Lumley.

Subject:—Education and Democracy.

Speaker:—Dr. Laurin Zilliacus.

(The Executive Committee of the New Education Fellowship has issued a statement defining the social obligations of the Fellowship in the world of to-day. After outlining their concept of democracy they affirm that "the right to work for democracy in this way is the essential condition on which we agree to serve as teachers." Dr. Zilliacus is Chairman of the New Education Fellowship and a signatory to the statement and his exposition of Education in relation to Democracy will be of interest).

SATURDAY, (8TH JANUARY).

1-30 p.m. Dr. Zilliacus will address a meeting of teachers of Municipal schools, at Gilder Tank.

(Despite the language difficulty, Dr. Zilliacus is eager to meet the elementary school teachers. The purpose of the delegation is to meet all those who are facing the details of daily teaching and are engaged in schools that touch the mass of the people).

4-15 p.m. Discussion Meeting.

Place:—New Era School.

Chairman:—Dr. McKenzie.

Subject:—New Education within a rigid school system.

Speaker:—Dr. Zilliacus.

(The first difficulty which is encountered by a teacher interested in new methods of Education and anxious to try them in practice, is that of fitting new methods into an existing system. Dr. Zilliacus is himself Headmaster of a school in Finland, and has had many years of experience in facing difficulties of this kind. This Discussion Course is to enable teachers to ask questions and put forward their difficulties).

6-30 p.m. Public Lecture.

Place:—C. J. Hall.

Chairman:—The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay.

Subject:—The Fight Against Illiteracy.

Speaker:—Dr. Bovet.

(Dr. Bovet has been long interested in India and acted as interpreter to Dr. Tagore, Mr. M. Gandhi and C. F. Andrews when they visited Switzerland on various occasions. He is particularly interested in the relation between Education and the Peace Movement. When leaving for this country he expressed the hope that what he had to offer to an Indian audience would be found out when he had reached India and begun to learn from her. A student of Psychology and of the psychological foundations of a democratic education, it is hoped that he will treat his subject with reference to the appalling amount of illiteracy in this country).

SUNDAY, (9TH JANUARY).

Under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association.

9-0 a.m. Public Debate.

Place:—Royal Opera House.

Subject:—That This House Despairs of Peace.

4-30 p.m. Discussion Meeting.

Place:—New Era School.

Chairman:—Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

Subject:—The New Education Fellowship.

Speaker:—Dr. Zilliacus.

(The New Education Fellowship is an international educational body having active sections in 51 countries of the world, and publishing 23 educational journals in 15 different languages. Its president in India is Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and there are active sections and groups of the Fellowship in most of the provinces and several of the larger states of India. The purpose of the Fellowship is to maintain friendly contacts between educational thinkers and practitioners all over the world, and to act as a kind of permanent working laboratory in which new developments in educational thought and practice in different lands can be exhibited and discussed throughout the world. The N. E. F. to this end organises international and regional educational conferences and delegations. An N. E. F. group has been formed in Bombay.)

MONDAY, (10TH JANUARY).

8-30 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. Discussion Meeting.

Place:—New Era School.

Chairman:—Mr. V. D. Ghate, Educational Inspector, Bombay.

Subject:—The Teaching of History.

Speaker:—Mr G. T. Hankin.

(Mr. Hankin, Staff Inspector, Board of Education, England, is a Classics, and History scholar of Magdalene College, Cambridge. He is an expert on the subject of the teaching of History and Civics, and on the use of the Cinema for educational purposes).

6-30 p.m. Public Lecture.

Place:—C. J. Hall.

Chairman:—Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

Subject:—Education for Industry and for Life.

Speaker:—Mr. E. Salter Davies.

(Mr. Salter Davies was for some time Chairman of the English section of the New Education Fellowship; he is also Director of Education of an important English county and has personal experience of how the new methods can be used in spreading education among the masses.)

### Exhibition Illustrating Tendencies In English Education

Place:—Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College.

Time:—The exhibition will be open from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Thursday, (6th January), and from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on other days.

(This exhibition, assembled by the Board of Education, England, consists of more than 250 photographs and diagrams designed to illustrate the tendencies that are apparent in the public system of Education in England. The central idea is that the child is to be considered as a living organism and requires for his development as an individual a suitable environment and appropriate forms of activity. The exhibition shows how educational thought is moving in this direction with changes in buildings, equipment, timetables and curricula. Mr. G. T. Hankin is in charge of the exhibition).

## Modern Education Unrelated To Life

### Utility Of Students' Movement Stressed In Conference Of A. B. S. Federation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The utility of students' movements for attaining freedom in the country, compulsory free primary education, students' representation in Universities, reduction of tuition and examination fees, were some of the points stressed by the various speakers at the annual Conference of All Bengal Students' Federation, held at Albert Hall, this evening. Mr. Niharendu Dutta Majumdar, M.L.A., presiding over the Conference said that education was their birthright and they should all have free and unhampered access to the region of the mind. But capitalism had made it a privilege for a few. He criticised the present education in the Province which was "utterly unrelated to life, and which drills platitude into young minds and throws them into a competitive struggle for existence where the scales are weighed enormously against them"

Referring to the proposed Secondary Education Bill, Mr. Majumdar said that they opposed the Bill as it attempted to make secondary education more subservient than at present to the policy of the Government, which "if we ignore its present membership which is reactionary in the extreme, has to work necessarily within the limitation of the Constitution which we are out to reject".

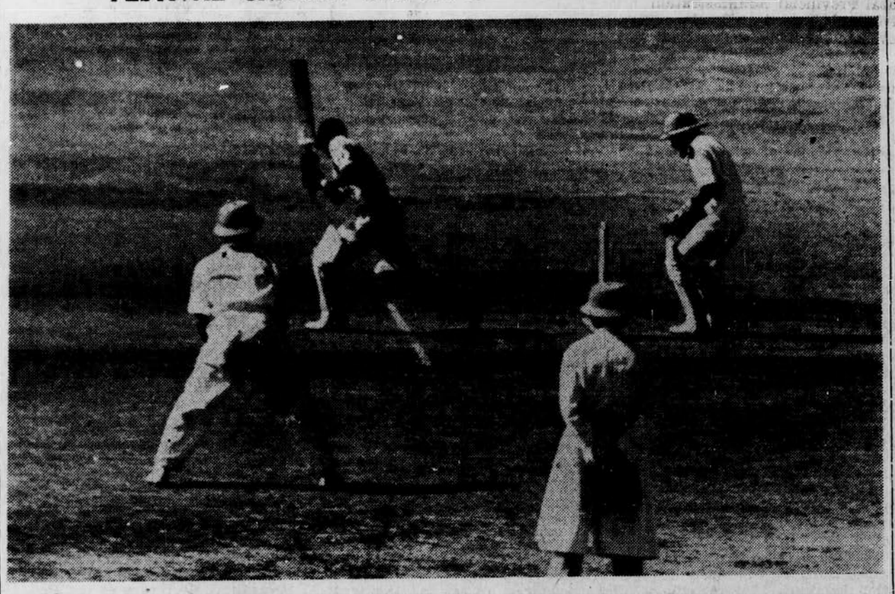
UNITE WITH MASSES

Concluding Mr. Majumdar said that the students should not look down on the masses, but unite with them in all their struggles.

Mr. Badaruddin, representing the Aligarh students, addressed the meeting, and referred to tomorrow's All-India Muslim Students' Federation, and said that those from Aligarh, Lucknow, Delhi and other places who had been all along opposed to the formation of this organisation were not going to attend "the show which some communally-minded people are staging to-morrow under Mr. Mohamad Ali Jinnah's presidentship".

The speaker assured the Bengal students that a majority of the Muslim students of Aligarh and other universities in their part of the country were behind the All-India Students' Federation and were opposed to the idea of a separate organisation for Muslim students.—A. P.

FESTIVAL CRICKET MATCH AT HINDU GYMKHANA.



Hindleker clean bowled by Nayudu on Sunday.

Kaka Kalelker, President of the Gathering, addressing the children after hoisting the flag at the Exhibition ground at Azad Maidan on Saturday.

## PRAGUE SPRING FAIR 1938

### More Oversea Visitors Expected

PRAGUE, (By Mail).

The upswing in the Czechoslovak foreign trade in 1937 has influenced very favourably the Prague Fair, the central market for the country's industry. The last year's Fairs enlisted better business results than ever before, the increase in the number of oversea visitors having played an important role.

The forthcoming Prague Spring Fair, to be held from March 11 to 20, 1938, has been prepared with utmost care and new important exhibitors have been acquired in all Czechoslovak export lines. There will be more than 3000 exhibitors, among which prevail the producers of glass and porcelain, toys, household and kitchen requisites, leather goods, bijouterie, fancy goods, textiles machines, furniture, etc. The Prague Fair expects another growth in the number of oversea buyers next Spring.

# Science and Industry

## New Patented Process For Making Jaggery

### A Practical Compromise Between Present Goor-Making Method And The Sugar Factory Technique

The following is a description of a new process and apparatus for making superior Jaggery or semi-refined sugar from cane and other juices by Mr. R. D. Shroff of Bombay:—

This novel Patented Process of evaporating cane juice and like substance is a great advance on all the known systems of open pan boiling of such juices by direct fire heat whereby, it is claimed, that Jaggery of an attractive light yellow colour can be produced from unrefined cane juice and good quality white sugar from juice clarified with activated charcoal a simple and inexpensive clarifying process for cane juice recently developed at the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research, Delhi).

The plant necessary for carrying out the process is a simple one requiring small initial outlay and being easily manageable by unskilled labour will, it is claimed, prove of immense benefit to the Indian Cultivator, as by its employment, not only will it be possible to produce jaggery fetching much higher prices than hitherto but the manufacture of white crystalline Sugar is also likely to be pursued as a Cottage Industry in the near future

NOVEL FEATURES.

The new process is a sort of compromise between the crude method hitherto employed by the Cultivators viz: boiling down the juice in an open pan placed on fire resulting in a dark brown coloured product which is the Bazaar "Goor" and the elaborate and expensive Vacuum pan evaporating system employed in sugar factories. But unlike the intermittant process obtainable with the vacuum pan in the factory, the juice is evaporated by the new process on a continuous system (a novel feature of the invention) upto a certain stage or say till nearly five-sixths of its total water content is eliminated.

The principle on which the process is based and to which the outstanding superiority of the finished product is mainly due is this, although direct fire heat is applied to the juice it is not boiled over it in batches from start to finish but merely quickly heated upto the boiling point and that too, while it is in motion Evaporation of the juice so heated is effected in an atomized condition, in a separate vessel, under slight vacuum or decreased atmospheric pressure. But as only partial evaporation results in one such operation the process is to be repeated again and again till the desired degree of concentration is reached.

APPARATUS

The patented apparatus in which the above principle is put into practice consists of (1) a furnace with efficient heat control in which cane megass is burnt; (2) a juice heater placed over the furnace constructed on the lines of a vertical tubular boiler with greatly increased heating surface but of light metal and working at atmospheric pressure only; (3) An evaporating chamber a hollow closed vessel of suitable height inside which at the top end is provided a rose with a pipe leading into the juice heater and having its end immersed in the liquid for making the juice fall in the form of a shower; (4) An exhausting fan attached to the evaporating chamber but located outside for maintaining in it a slight vacuum and also removing the water vapour liberated by the evaporating juice and conveying it to the atmosphere outside, and (5) A juice circulating pump for removing the partly evaporated juice collecting at the bottom of the evaporating chamber and feeding it back to the juice heater in a continuous stream.

In operation of the plant which is thoroughly insulated to prevent loss of heat through radiation the juice heater is first filled up with cold juice, the furnace fire ignited and the exhaust fan started, no sooner the juice is heated to its boiling point. But the sucking action of this fan the heated juice from the heater is sucked or drawn into the rose at the top of the evaporating chamber through the communicating pipe mentioned above. From this rose it emerges in the form of a fine shower and falling through a certain predetermined height collects at the bottom of the evaporating chamber. In so doing the juice loses some of its heat which is spent up its own evaporation. The partly evaporated and cooled juice collecting at the bottom of the evaporating chamber is pumped back to the heater to be reheated by means of the circulating pump stated above which is also set in motion simultaneously with the exhaust fan This circulation of the juice from the heater to evaporator and back is kept going with the addition of fresh juice to replenish its diminishing volume till it attains the Syrup stage. After that stage, that is when granulation sets in, it is concentrated further in small batches in closed vessels placed on fire and worked under decreased atmospheric pressure.

EVAPORATION WITHOUT EBULLITION.

When large quantities of juice are to be evaporated several complete sets of the above apparatus are employed which are then worked in series instead of individually. The juice in that case instead of being circulated back to the same heater is pumped into that of the succeeding set and from that set to the next, and so on, till the desired degree of concentration is reached. However, owing to the number of complete sets necessary for carrying out the evaporation till the finishing stage it may not be convenient to follow this arrangement till the end. The series working system may in such cases be advantageously employed in combination with the individual set system for the end stages

From the foregoing it will be noticed that the juice during the entire process is subjected to very little heat and evaporated rapidly in a finely divided state without causing any ebullition resulting in a far superior finished product free from discolouration and charring which is unavoidable in the crude process of boiling generally employed in this country the manufacture of jaggery.

## INDIA AT THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION

The British Empire will be represented at the British Industries Fair in February by sixteen countries grouped in a centre court at the main entrance of the vast new building which has been erected at Earls Court. Here they occupy an area of 7,853 square feet, and near by will be displays of manufactured goods organised by the Governments of Canada, India and the Irish Free State. The Canadian commercial section will occupy an area of 5,800 square feet and include the separate exhibits of some forty Canadian manufacturers India will have an area of 800 square feet, the Irish Free State 1,300 square feet, an area occupied by Empire exhibits of 15,750 square feet in all

Silk (dress lengths and handkerchiefs) will be the principal exhibit of India, and in the commercial section will be seen brassware, lace, embroideries, inlaid woodware ivory goods, carpets and mats, tea, coffee, chutney, canned fruits and other food products Many Indian manufacturers will exhibit in the Furniture, Leather goods Sports goods, and Fancy goods sections.

## PNEUMATIC TYRES FOR ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES

### Tests In Many Countries Show Good Results

Road engineers of all countries are unanimous in stating that steel-tyred vehicles are responsible for an undue share of wear and damage to road surfaces. The objection is not alone to the load concentration on the usual 2 1/2 in. —3 in. tyre, but also to the fact that very few of the wheels run true, with the result that the whole load is concentrated on a tyre edge. In many cases where heavily laden steel tyred traffic has to be taken into account, light bituminous surfacings which would otherwise be perfectly adequate to carry the traffic cannot be considered and unless funds permit of heavy resurfacing improvement cannot be undertaken.

In the Union of South Africa many authorities are investigating and many have standardised on pneumatic tyres and ball-bearing axles for animal drawn vehicles—have standardised not in the interests of the road authority but because of the direct pecuniary benefits resulting from the lower operating costs.

The tests conducted by the authorities show the following results:—

| Transport Authority. | Results of tests in terms of percentage increase in animal efficiency. Per Cent. |
|---|---|
| Municipality of Bloemfontein | 100-150 |
| Municipality of Peitermaritzburg | 33 |
| Municipality of Durban | 100 |
| Municipality of Johannesburg | 75 |
| Municipality of Pretoria | 100 |
| Transvaal Provincial Administration | 100-200 |
| Natal Provincial Administration | 125 |
| Divisional Council of Pearl | 75 |
| Government of Southern Rhodesia | 100 |

The variation in the figures is probably due to the fact that while pneumatic tyres lessen rolling resistance they have no effect on resistance due to grade. Thus the greatest increase in efficiency can be expected in level areas

On the average the above tests show that at least 100 per cent increase in efficiency can be expected, i.e., the load can be doubled or the animals required can be halved.

In every case where pneumatic tyred vehicles have been tried, the responsible authority reports, if not that all vehicles are to be converted, at least that all replacements will be pneumatic tyred.

## HOW THEOSOPHY SERVES POOR

### Dr. Arundale's Address At Adyar International Convention

MADRAS, December 26.

"I wonder how many members are able, even with the aid of their imagination, to picture to themselves the indescribable poverty and therefore, misery of the poor in India, especially of those who live in close proximity to cities', said Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, in the course of his presidential address at the International Theosophical Convention, opened this morning in Adyar.

"As we draw near to a village adjacent to Adyar in which dwell people who are ever on the threshold of utter starvation, never knowing in the morning whether by evening the breadwinner may not have lost his job, thus plunging a family into despair, and, who never know what it is to have a full meal each day, we are at once assailed by odours bearing dreadful testimony to an entire absence of drainage, to insanitary conditions reeking with disease, to modes of living and dwelling far worse even than the most harrowing descriptions of slums in the West.

"We enter the village and are confronted on all sides with wretchedness, ill-fed, and often starving, children following us about, sick people lifting themselves up from the ground to implore a trifle of help and sympathy, old people saluting us with hopelessness in their eyes and bidding us gaze upon the place in which they have to live their lives.

"Milk? Not even for the tiniest children after their mothers have weaned them. Water? Yes, such as it is. The well is so often stagnant.

"What wonder disease! Yet Indian poor people are on the whole happy people. They face their continuous misfortunes with courageous resignation.

"We have done a little, but so little. Colonel Olcott did splendid work in bringing suitable education to the doors of the poor, who then were neglected than they are now. Thanks to him in no small measure these poor children of God are coming into their own at last.

"But the conditions, as I have described them still remain. Before my term of office is over, I would honour the new cycle in helping to free these poor people from the worst of their sufferings, if in their ignorance they will let me. I must help to give them health. I must help to give them practical brotherliness of the Theosophical Society. I must help to give them cause to bless the Theosophical Society and Adyar. And I ask all who can help me in any way to do so.

"Adyar and its vicinity must be as wisely happy as the Theosophical Society can make it, so that the world may see that in the very heart of our work we put into practice our talk of Brotherhood", the president concluded.—United Press.

## Facilities For Indian Apprentices

### Separate Province For Karnatak: Resolutions Before Bombay Council

The following resolutions appear on the provincial Agenda for the First Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commencing at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, January 12, 1938, at 2 p. m.

RESOLUTION BY MR. B. N. KARANJIA

1. (a) This Council recommends to the Government to instruct all Departments, semi-Government bodies and Municipal Corporations and Municipalities to have inserted in all contracts and agreements for the supply of stores, materials, machinery or services a clause to the effect that the said suppliers shall afford every facility to Indian apprentices for practical training in factories, workshops or offices owned, managed or controlled and patronised by non-Indian suppliers concerned, so as to enable such Indian apprentices to acquire full knowledge of the technique and work of their trade, industry, calling and profession;

(b) This Council further recommends that the Government should initiate and establish employment bureaus whose functions should be to open registers to record unemployment and to find suitable employment for such Indians as are suitably equipped for the particular type of work;

(c) This Council further recommends to the Government to forward the opinion of this Council to the Governor-General in Council and to His Majesty's Government with a request effectively to implement this Resolution.

Similar resolutions has been tabled by Messrs. D. P. Desai and R. M. Gandhi.

INFORMATION FOR LEGISLATION

This Council recommends to Government that the heads of all Departments be directed to issue clear order to their subordinates to supply to members of both Legislative Houses such information touching the welfare of public, as would facilitate the work of these members in the performance of their duties in such Houses.

SEPARATE KARNATAK PROVINCE

This Council recommends to Government to move the British Parliament and the Government of India to take immediate steps for a separate administrative province for the Karnatak area in British India.

## Oldest Observatroy In India

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

The Centenary of the Trivandrum Observatory was celebrated to-day under the presidency of the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. The Observatory is one of the oldest in India, having been established in 1837.

A portrait of Mr. Alan Broun, Director of the Observatory from 1852 to 1865, was also unveiled on the occasion.

The Government Astronomer, Dr. H. Subramanya Iyer, in a speech on the occasion, pointed out the importance of the study of practical astronomy and said that the Observatory could form a very useful adjunct to the Travancore University.—A. P.

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## EUROPEANS DEFEATED BY INNINGS AND 91 RUNS

(Continued from page 12)

Ahmed as his associate at the wickets. At 11-7 a.m. the first named reached his 50. His was a quick half-century. His play slightly lacked in correct stroke play. Qamruddin's wicket also fell to Bradshaw. He was perhaps unlucky in not receiving a life instead of being dismissed, as Tew in trying to take a fleeting snick in the slips failed to keep the ball, he, however, put up the catch high with his hands. Moss rushed up and held the ball. Dowson was the bowler. (215—6—50).

ELAHI CHEERED

The stands cheered Amir Elahi to his crease as his hitting in previous matches had made him popular with the people in the galleries. He started well to uphold his reputation by hitting Dowson to the stands twice in succession, the first he received with a single, he faced Bradshaw. Amir Elahi, evidently had not estimated the danger of Bradshaw's attack, though a number of good dismissals had been witnessed by him from the Club House verandah. He tried to use the long handle against the Ajmer bowler's very accurate attack. The first ball saw his wickets spared by very little, the next ball received dislodged the centre stump. (224—7—9).

The eighth partnership saw Saeed Ahmed and H. A. Nakhoda associated. With all caution the pair tried to stop the rot that had set in on Sunday morning. They however, after laboriously going to 233 failed, the former batsman giving Tew a nice catch in the slips, which the leader of the European side accepted. Bradshaw was the bowler to benefit. (233—8—4).

At the same figure Mubarak Ali was ninth man down, Bradshaw not permitting him to score. The bowler named had served up a great bowling feat in about an hour's play. The following remarkable figures told his career of Sunday morning:

O. M. R. W.
6 2 9 6

These speak more than any description could of his splendid work with the leather.

The last pair at the wickets were Nakhoda and Shahabuddin. They gave the side half-a-dozen points. Then Shahabuddin gave Bradshaw his eight victim. (239—10—1).

Nakoda remained unbeaten with 11.

Besides Mushtaq Ali's great innings, Bradshaw's performance with the ball overshadowed all else in the Muslim first effort. The Ajmere bowler's bag was a very nice one—8 wickets for 68 runs.

**EUROPEANS' (Second Innings.)**

With 175 runs in arrears in the first innings, the Europeans came in for a second knock. at 12 noon, F. Warne and R. C. Summerhayes being the opening pair. The former faced Shahabuddin and after he had cracked his duck Warne was sent back to the Club House being bowled with a fast leg-break by Shahabuddin with his fifth delivery of the opening over, the Europeans again making a bad start. (6—1—1)

Tew, the European skipper, had changed the batting order and G. G. Cradock-Watson, the Lahore player, came at the first fall. Cradock-Watson could, if called upon, be very sticky and heartbreaking to the attack. This was probably expected from him this morning.

Saeed Ahmed was given the ball from the Club House end. The first decade went up in as many minutes.

Summerhayes, in attempting to pull Shahabuddin, gave what seemed to be a difficult catch to Abbas Khan at square-leg but the Karachi man failed to draw home the advantage, giving a 'life' to the batsman at 3.

Mubarak Ali relieved Saeed Ahmed at 17 and allowed only 1 run in his first over. Realising the big task before them, Summerhayes and Cradock-Watson, were playing very cautious cricket, judging every ball carefully. With a single off Shahabuddin the latter batsman raised the total to 20 Cradock-Watson was, however dismissed, when he was trying his best to stay in at a very awkward period. Playing a very fast rising one from Shahabuddin, he gave Kadri a difficult catch, at second slip, the Muslim skipper, once again, proving his ability as a fieldsman, took the catch safely. (20—2—7).

R. G. Hopkins, who coming in No. 5 remained unbeaten with 27 in the Europeans' first innings on Saturday, now joined Summerhayes The latter was resposible for sending up 30, when he steered Mubarak Ali for a four through the slips.

After an addition of three runs, the Europeans lost their third wicket, Hopkins being clean bowled by Mubarak Ali. This was the Jamnagar bowler's first wicket of the match. Hopkins fell below the expectations of the European supporters and could only give 4 to his side. (33—3—4).

B .R T. Greer filled the vacancy. Both batsmen were playing with great care with the result that runs were coming in slowly.

Saeed Ahmed took Shahabuddin's place with the ball at the Marine Drive End at 39. The 40 for the Europeans came in his over. At this score the teams went in for lunch. Summerhayes had 23 against his name and Greer had just entered on his scoring career.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Exactly at 2 p.m. the Muslims took the field after the break for lunch and Greer and Summerhaye continued their work at the wicket. Shahabuddin bowled from the Marine Drive end and the former batsman drove him straight for a three. This brought him to face Mubarak Ali who attached from the opposite end. Greer played this over for no run. The same player square-cutting Mubarak Ali for 2 gave his side the first 50 of the innings, after it had been in progress for 71 minutes. Summerhayes had contributed 24 so far towards this total.

KEEN FIGHT

At 52 Amir Elahi took over the Club House end from Mubarak Ali. Shahabuddin was kept on at the opposite side. The batsmen were very sedate and the laws of restraint were being carried out to the latter. Summerhayes and Greer were fighting with their back against the wall.

AMIR ELAHI'S LIGHTNING SPIN

Shahabuddin was rested when the score was 58, Saeed Ahmed operating from his end. Amir Elahi, however, claimed the first wicket after the interval. His slow spins were troubling Summerhayes. He eventually coaxed this batsman out of his crease with a ball that Summerhayes wanted to swat. The delivery got past his bat, Nakhoda doing the needful behind the sticks. Summerhayes could not be accused of lack of cautiousness, as the ball really looked like one that had to be dispatcehd to the stands.

Amir Elahi's terrible spin could not be judged. (59—4—29).

FINE WICKET-KEEPING

Saeed Ahmed got a victim in Greer in his second over. Nakhoda snapping him up behind the wickets. The catch was a fine bit of wicket-keeping. (63—5—14).

A BLACKENED HORIZON

J. E. Tew and P. M. Dowson were now associated and neither the men showed any confidence with the willow. The horizon was dark now for the Europeans and things became blacker when Tew left 2 runs later. (65—6—2).

F. F. Moss came out to bat after this the seventh pair failed to stop the procession now in progress as the new comer left, the L.b.w. rule being applied in his case. Saeed Ahmed claimed this wicket. (73—7—1). Saeed Ahmed in his next over shattered Dowson's wicket with the score board showing 80, the batsman had collected 14 Saeed Ahmed's next ball accounted for H. P. Miles, (80—9—0).

The final pair batting were W. H. Bradshaw and H. L. Murray There was no stand and the innings closed at 84. The former player being bowled by Amir Elahi (84—10—1).

The end of the match at 3-6 p.m. made it truly a bowlers' match as some remarkable bowling figures were recorded. Those who did best were Shahabuddin, Amir Elahi, Bradshaw, and Saeed Ahmed.

**MUSLIMS' (First Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Faiz Ahmed, b Bradshaw | 3 |
| Mushtaq Ali, b Bradshaw | 135 |
| S. M. Kadri, b Miles | 16 |
| Qamruddin, c Moss, b Dowson | 50 |
| A. E. Bapooria, b Bradshaw | 0 |
| Abbas Khan, b Bradshaw | 0 |
| K. Saeed Ahmed, c Tew, b Bradshaw | 4 |
| Amir Elahi, b Bradshaw | 9 |
| H. A. Nakoda, (not out) | 11 |
| Mubarak Ali, b Bradshaw | 9 |
| Shahabuddin, l.b.w., b Bradshaw | 1 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 239 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bradshaw | 26.3 | 7 | 68 | 8 |
| Murray | 16 | 6 | 39 | 0 |
| Dowson | 15 | 2 | 41 | 1 |
| Warne | 9 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Miles | 13 | 1 | 50 | 1 |

FALL OF WICKETS.— 1 for 26: 2 for 87; 3, 4 and 5 for 211: 6 for 215; 7 for 224; 8 for 233: 9 for 233 and 10 for 239.

**EUROPEANS' (Second Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Warne, b Shahbuddin | 1 |
| R C Sumerhayes, st. Nakhoda, b Amir Elahi | 29 |
| G. G. Cradock-Watson, c Kadri, b Shahbuddin | 7 |
| R. G Hopkins, b Mubarak Ali | 4 |
| B R. T. Greer, c Nakhoda, b Saeed Ahmed | 14 |
| J. E. Tew, c Mubarak Ali, b Amir Elahi | 2 |
| R F. Moss l.b.w., b Saeed Ahmed | 1 |
| P. M Dowson, b Saeed Ahmed | 14 |
| W. H. Bradshaw, b Amir Elahi | 1 |
| H. P. Miles, b Saeed Ahmed .. | 0 |
| H. L. Murray, (not out) | 4 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 84 |

**Bowling Analysis**

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shahabuddin | 13 | 1 | 30 | 2 |
| Saeed Ahmed | 8 | 2 | 9 | 4 |
| Mabarak Ali | 9 | 3 | 18 | 1 |
| Amir Elahi | 7.2 | 3 | 20 | 3 |

FALL OF WICKETS.—1 for 6: 2 for 20: 3 for 83: 4 for 59: 5 for 63: 6 for 65; 7 for 73; 8 for 80; 9 for 80 and 10 for 84.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

### Shaukat Ali And Zanzibar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To justify the indefensible conduct of his party in the Legislative Assembly regarding the adjournment motion on Zanzibar question. Maulana Shaukat Ali has written a tirade against his Indian Moslem brethren of Zanzibar in his organ "The Khilafat" wherein he has without any support of facts derided the Bohras and Khojas as rapacious moneylenders.

Instead of replying him myself, though I had taken opportunity to rectify his mistakes in Bombay in 1935 when I and he were travelling together to Nagpur, I am sending you herewith the text of the speech delivered by the new British Resident of Zanzibar before the Arab notables at a Durbar held by him on Sunday 5th December on the first day of the Id el Fitre

After reading this speech of the Resident surely the Maulana instead of indulging in his ridiculous blusterings, should undertake a pilgrimage to Palestine (Bet-el-Mukadas) to preach to his more dearer and nearer brethren of the Middle East and leave alone the Zanzibar Indians.

The following are the extracts from the Governor's speech:—

Sheikh Hafith bin Mohamed el-Busaidi.

You have been so good as to thank me for inviting you and those other Arab notables here today. But in fact you are thanking me for giving myself a pleasure, for it is a very real pleasure to me to meet you all in friendly intercourse and to join with you in your rejoicings on the occasion of the anniversary of the Id-el-Fitre.

I share your hope that we shall meet together on many such auspicious occasions in future years, and thus shall establish these relations of mutual understanding and confidence which are so necessary if the work of Government is to succeed in its object of bringing prosperity and happ'ness to this country.

You have referred to the scheme for the relief of agricultural indebtedness which was initiated by my distinguished predecessor, Sir Richard Rankine. It is my ambition, as I hope that it will be my privilege, to carry through this scheme to completion. Measures to that end are now in train. A bill give effect to it will shortly be laid before Legislative Council. Our learned and able Attorney-General is even now engaged on the final revision of the Bill and it was for the purpose and in order that the introduction of this beneficial measure should not be avoidably delayed. that he flew the whole way out from England to Zanzibar I may say that he devoted much of his leave in England to the drafting of this Bill in consultation with Sir Earnest Dewson.

The scheme for the relief of agricultural indebtedness which will be embodied in the Bill must satisfy three essential conditions. Firstly, it must achieve its end of removing the heavy burden of private debt which now presses upon the agriculturists, and substituting in its place annual payment to the State which agriculturists can meet without hardships, and which within a measurable time will cease, leaving their land free of all indebtedness. Thirdly, it must be so designed as not to jeopardise the public funds that are employed for debt redemption or the financial credit of the State

The second condition is now less important than the first and here I should wish to say a word on behalf of the creditors. All men are apt to abuse their creditors. All over the world money-lenders are unpopular. But there is another side to picture Money-lenders would not be so disposed to the adept methods of usury and extortion if debtors generally showed a greater readiness to meet their obligations to the limit of their capacity. Much has been said of the rapacity of money-lenders in Zanzibar; and the indictment may be true in a number of cases. But I think it right to say that in general the money-lenders of Zanzibar seem to me to have been far more accommodating and indulgent to their debtors far less rapacious and extortionate than is my experience of the generality of money-lenders in, for example Palestine and the Middle East. Nevertheless wherever the blame may lie, it is essential that this great evil of indebtedness, this obstacle to sound agricultural development to better methods of husbandry, to rural prosperity and contentment should be eradicated without hardships to debtor or creditor and never be permitted to develop again. I feel sure that the measures the details of which are now being worked out will achieve this end As I mentioned in my address to "Legislative Council on Thursday last as regard the financing of this measure my way is not yet entirely clear; but I am confident that the difficulties with which we are now faced will be resolved in a spirit of mutual goodwill and accommodation; and I hope that when we meet again next year to celebrate this anniversary all the complex machinary for the relief of indebtedness will be working smoothly to its appointed end and to the satisfaction of all sections of the community."—Yours. etc.,

IBRAHIM KASSIM.
Editor "Zanzibar Voice."
Zanzibar, Dec. 10.

### Disciplinary Action Against Congressmen

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In their statement bearing on the subject of the suspension of the Secretaries of the Girgaum District Congress Committee by the Council of that Committee for alleged insubordination and obstruction of the work of the Council, the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. say that "Under the rules made by the Working Committee, only Provincial Congress Committees are empowered to take disciplinary action against any Committee or individual. The District Congress Committee cannot arrogate these powers to itself under whatever circumstances." I would very much like these Secretaries to quote for the benefit of myself and other ignoramuses among Congressmen in the city the relevant rules made by the Working Committee. If there be any such rules, they should be made widely known to all district committees not only in Bombay but in the mofussil districts as well.

By the way, am I to understand, in a similar manner, that if Mr. S. K. Patil, one of the general secretaries of the B.P.C.C. should suddenly take into his head to defy Mr Bhulabhai Desai President of the B.P.C.C., and refuse to show him any files, books and papers of the B.P.C.C. and lock them up securely in the almirahs, refuse to issue notices of meetings of the B.P.C.C. which may have been previously decided upon by the B.P.C.C. to be convened on particular days, issue misleading notices to members of the B.P.C.C. that no meetings will be held on those days, try to snatch away from his (clerk's) hands the papers handed over to him by Mr. Bhulabhai—and this in the presence almost of Mr. Bhulabhai—and execute a "dervish dance" and out, when remonstrated with "I know my duty! you shut up!!" absent himself during B.P.C.C office hours, taking away the keys of all the cupboards so as to prevent of the work of the B.P.C.C. being carried on—I suppose, if Mr. Patil did all this and his colleague of Joint General Secretary of the B.P.C.C colluded and cooperated with him in this work, Mr. Bhulabhai and other members of the B.P.C.C., having no powers to take any disciplinary action against Mr. Patil and his "joint," will shut up the B.P.C.C. offices—if Mr. Patil had not already done so!—and calmly await in their homes the A.I.C.C. to meet. when it likes, and take whatever action it likes. Is that so, Mr. Patil?—Yours. etc,

AN INNOCENT ABROAD

### Memorial To Late Mr. Vakil

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The fittest and most appropriate way of commemorating the memory of the late Mr Kanaiyalal Vakil, a most earnest, conscientious and capable artist as he was, I suggest, will be to get a best prize-essay written on "The Artistic Heritage of India"—a subject on which he himself intended to write a thesis and to which subject no one could have done better justice than he by awarding a prize of at least Rs. 1,000 and to have the same printed in as excellent form and get-up as possible from a fund collected from his admirers and friends and lovers of art. One of the examiners appointed to examine the essay should be Mr. Gladstone Solomon. If the sale proceeds of the publication exceed, as they are very likely, to do, the outlay, the balance should be spent in getting similar essays written and in awarding one prize of a decent amount with a gold medal annually or as long as possible to the most promising and deserving artist of our country selected by a committee specially appointed for the purpose by the organisers of the Memorial Fund.—Yours etc.,

'REVIVAL OF INDIAN ART'".

### Mohamed Ali Memorial

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Every Muslim will welcome the suggestion to observe the death anniversary of the late Maulana Mohamed Ali on the 2nd proximo. No doubt he was an accredited leader of the community and his memory should be perpetuated in a fitting manner. But mere processions and speeches can be of no avail. The community should try to erect a befitting memorial in honour of the beloved leader. The movement to erect a memorial hall has failed for want of sufficient funds. The Anniversary Committee and the Muslims would do well to consider the suggestion made by me some months back that Maulana Shaukat Ali and his colleagues should hand over the balance of the funds to the University of Bombay for a scholarship to be named "Maulana Mohamed Ali Memorial Scholarship," and its income to be utilised as scholarship for Muslim girls desiring to prosecute medical studies in one of the colleges of Bombay.

Will the anniversary committee try to give effect to the scheme which will not only perpetuate the memory of Maulana Mohamed Ali but also result in recurring advantage to the community?—Yours etc.,

AJANOO

### Watch And Clock Manufacture In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is often said that the secrets of many trades are not divulged by the Europeans to others. My having a connection of many years with a foreign house of watchmakers, has convinced me of this fact. Whenever a question was raised why a factory to manufacture parts of watches and clocks was not started in India the answer was given—especially by the foreigners who had the monopoly of this business—that the hot climate of India would not suit to temperate metals. But since Japan made progress in this direction, this plea was untenable. What deters India from making strides in this direction? Analyzing the situation, I found out that the literature of this—Science of Horology—could mostly be found either in German or Swiss. There are a book or two in English but they are not up-to-date. Besides those repairers who repair watches amongst Indians, generally come from uneducated classes who are taught merely to assemble the parts But in case any part is broken and could not be had hardly anyone knows to manufacture the same on lathes even, which secret I dare say, the foreigners have reserved for themselves yet. Then I saw the feasibility of having a college where educated boys may be trained in this subject and according to their progress they may be given University diplomas as it is done in Switzerland and Germany. The late Dr. Keinzle of one of the biggest factories of clocks and Mr. Mauthe of Mauthe Clock Factory, both of Germany, were given the honorary degree of a Doctor in the Science of Horology. Now in India if such college is started by any of the provincial Governments. I am of opinion that the following purposes would be served:—

(1) Boys educated fairly in English (say non-Matriculated) will have a new venue to follow a line.

(2) In some respects this will help to reduce unemployment.

(3) Those who pass the standard with merit will have a chance to get scholarship to go to Switzerland, Japan and Germany to study manufacturing processes

(4) There may be writers who will compile books on this science in the Indian languages and thus it will give an impetus to literature in a totally new, unknown and uncultivated field

(5) When this is done, only then will India have persons to start factories to manufacture watches and clocks in India

Would it be too much if we expect our Government to move in the matter in right earnest?

AN INDIAN.

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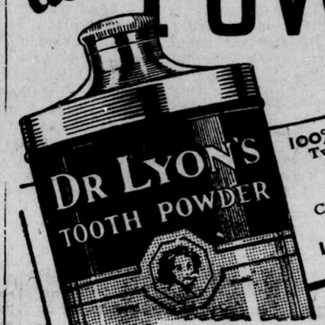


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Mistol
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START


### All-Malabar Muslim League

(From Our Correspondent)

TELLICHERRY (By Mail)

The All-Malabar Muslim League Conference was held on December 19 at the local Town Hall under the presidency of Sultan Abdurahaman Ali Raja of Cannanore. The League Flag was unfurled in front of the Hall in the presence of a huge gathering by the Raja Saheb, who in the course of his speech welcomed the new awakening among the Muslims and hoped that they by their united action would secure their just demands.

Speeches were also made by Janab Manapat Kunha Muhamad Haji and Mr. K.M. Seethi Saheb on the significance of the flag.

### Nawanagar Nursing Institution

A Nawanagar correspondent writes:—

Fresh applications are invited by the Chief Medical Officer Nawanagar State for admission of female candidates for Shri Ranjit Nursing Institution established in the year 1934 and affiliated to Bombay Presidency Nursing Association.

Training is for three years Those who are admitted have a fine home to live in, company with other sisters in the Hospital compound; and get Rs. 15 each a monthly scholarship for their maintenance Training is free and dress is supplied by the Hospital.

For the first course about 50 sisters are admitted.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Narrow holiday market. Some trade fixing for East Indian, otherwise market mostly professional Scarcity of contracts. Bullish

Better trade. Expect expanding trade. Advise purchases on reactions taking moderate profits.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 8.20 |
| March | 8.33 |
| May | 8.39 |
| July | 8.44 |
| October | 8.50 |
| December | 8.54 |
| Middling Spot | 8.43 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 8.33 |
| March | 8.46 |
| May | 8.52 |
| Middling Spot | 8.55 |

NEW YORK
New York, Dec 24

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | nil |
| March | nil |
| May | nil |

NOON CALL—

| | |
|---|---|
| January | |
| March | 8.35 |
| May | 8.4[illegible] |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U S Ports | 70,000 bales |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 30,000 bales |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 12,000 bales |
| Day's exports to China and Japan | 9,000 bales |

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| December | 4.93 |
| January | 4.74 |
| February | 4.76 |
| March | 4.79 |
| April | 4.81 |
| May | 4.84 |
| June | 4.86 |
| July | 4.88 |
| August | 4.90 |
| September | 4.92 |
| October | 4.94 |
| November | 4.95 |
| Middling Spot | 4.88 |
| | 10-12 a.m. quotations |
| January | 4.71 |
| March | 4.75 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| F G F Spot | 8.15 |

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH— | |
| Fully good (good staple) | 3.9 |
| Fine (good staple) | 4.05 |
| Superfine (good staple) | 4.20 |
| OOMRA— | |
| Fine (No. 1 staple) | 4.05 |
| Superfine (No. 1 staple) | 4.20 |
| Choice (No. 1 staple) | 4.35 |
| BENGAL— | |
| Good | 3.54 |
| Fully good | 3.64 |
| Fine | 3.79 |

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality | 9 1/4 |

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on:— | |
| New York | 4.99.82 |
| Paris | 147.19 |
| Berlin | 12.40 1/8 |
| Madrid | 76.00 |
| Amsterdam | 8.98 13/16 |
| Brussels | 29.46 |
| Milan | 95.00 |
| Berne | 21.61 1/4 |
| Prague | 142.31 |

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank bills 3 months market rate | 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent |
| Bank bills 6 months market rate | 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent |
| Fine trade bills 3 months market rate | 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent |
| Fine trade bills 6 months market rate | 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent |
| Interest day to day loan | 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent |
| Interest 7 days' market loan | 1/2 per cent |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent | £72 1/2 |
| Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 | £79 1/4 |
| Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | £93 |
| Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | £11[illegible] |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | £74 3/8 |
| Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 | £101 3/4 |
| War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 | £101 5/8 |
| Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 | £112 3/8 |
| Victory Bond 4 per cent | £111 1/8 |
| Chartered Bank of India A and China | £12 1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg | £87 |
| National Bank of India | £40 1/2 |
| P and O Banking Corporation | £9 5/8 |

LONDON SEEDS
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton | |
| December sellers | £12-12-6 |
| Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton | |
| December sellers | £15-0-0 |
| Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton | |
| December sellers | £15-1-3 |
| Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton | |
| Dec Jan sellers | £14-5-0 |
| Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton | |
| December sellers | £14-2-6 |

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels | |
| Jan Feb sellers | 39/6 |
| Wheat Barletta Russo parcels | |
| Jan Feb sellers | 39/6 |
| Wheat South Australian parcels | |
| January sellers | 37 |

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed oil naked London per cwt | |
| January sellers | 27/9 |
| Linseed oil naked London per cwt | |
| May August sellers | 27/10 1/2 |

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb | |
| Sellers | 7 5/16 |

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 18 7/16 |
| Forward | 18 1/4 |

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars Fine per oz | £6-19-7 1/2 |

# AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 24.
CORRESPONDENT.

| | Season To Date | This Week | Season 1936/37 | Week 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in sight, (excluding linters) | 1,005 | 63 | 591 | 51 |
| Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters) | 3,103 | 53 | 4,182 | 195 |
| Export from U. S. Ports | 3,238 | 208 | 2,917 | 130 |
| Of which to Japan | 135 | 22 | 793 | 23 |
| Of which to China | 29 | 8 | 14 | 1 |
| Of which to Great Britain | 1,005 | 63 | 591 | 41 |
| Of which to Germany | 566 | 39 | 397 | 7 |
| Stock at New York | — | — | — | — |
| Stock at U. S. Ports | — | 3,242 | +— | 2,879 |
| Stock at U. S. Interior Towns | — | 2,661 | — | 2,254 |
| World's Visible supply | — | 9,313 | — | 8,534 |
| Of which to American Cotton | — | 7,696 | — | 6,662 |
| Forwarded to the World Mills (excluding linters) | 5,238 | 197 | 6,148 | 321 |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 5,657 | 195 | 5,087 | 143 |

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

# FALL IN BOMBAY'S FOREIGN TRADE

## Small Silver Arrivals And Reduced Gold Shipments

Bombay, Dec. 22.

The collector of customs, Bombay, has issued the following regarding the foreign trade of Bombay for the month of November 1937:—

The total value of the foreign trade of Bombay (including trade with Burma) for the month of November 1937 amounted to Rs. 10.68 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 70.71 lakhs from the figures of the same month last year. This fall was mainly due to smaller arrivals of silver and reduced shipments of gold and of both Indian produce and Indian manufactures and foreign merchandise. Imports of merchandise however recorded a noticeable increase.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 6.9 crores showing an increase of Rs. 2.72 crores over the figures for November 1936. Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 5.93 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 2.63 lakhs as against Rs. 5.28 lakhs and Rs. 1.43 crores respectively. A comparison of the value of the principal articles which showed marked variations with those for November 1936 is given below, the figures in brackets indicating the increase or decrease as the case may be:—

| | Rs. in lakhs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton raw | 68 | (+23) |
| Cotton piecegoods grey, white and coloured | 65 | (+19) |
| Mineral oils | 50 | (+36) |
| Machinery and millwork | 46 | (+16) |
| Vehicles | 45 | (+23) |
| Metals and ores | 25 | (+7) |
| Artificial silk yarn | 25 | (+20) |
| Artificial silk piecegoods | 25 | (+6) |
| Aniline dyes | 25 | (+14) |
| Instruments and apparatus | 22 | (+2) |
| Silk manufactures including silk yarn | 19 | (+9) |
| Wool manufactures, including yarn and knitting wool | 15 | (+5) |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 15 | (+2) |
| Paper and pasteboard | 15 | (+7) |
| Silk cocoons and waste products | 12 | (+9) |
| Chemicals and Chemical preparations | 10 | (+5) |
| Drugs and medicine | 9 | (no change) |
| Wood and timber | 9 | (+7) |
| Hardware excluding cutlery and electroplated wares | 8 | (+2) |
| Liquors | 8 | (—1) |
| Provisions and oilman's stores | 7 | (no change) |
| Fruits—dates | 7 | (+3) |
| Rubber manufactures | 7 | (no change) |
| Precious Stones and Pearls unset. | 7 | (+1) |

The quantitative variations were as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mineral oils | million gallons 16 (+8½) |
| Cotton raw | tons 7,339, (+2,210 |
| Cotton piecegoods | million yards. 30. (+9½) |
| Artificial silk piecegoods | million 11-1/4 (+2½) |
| Artificial silk yarn. | million lbs. 4 (+3) |

The most noticeable increase are chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton raw from Egypt, cotton piecegoods (white and coloured) from Japan, petroleum from Persia, kerosene from Bahrein Islands, artificial silk yarn from Japan and motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries from the United States of America and United Kingdom.

EXPORTS.

INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES. The total value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures amounted to Rs. 22 crores showing a fall or Rs. 52.87 lakhs as compared with the figures for November 1936, exports of gold were valued at 1.18 crores of rupees as against Rs. 2.49 crores and those of silver at Rs. 5.21 lakhs against Rs. 2,481 only. The noticeable variations in the values of important items as compared with those in November 1936 were as under:—

| | Rs. in lakhs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Seeds | 40 | (+3) |
| Cotton raw | 19 | (—109) |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 13 | (+8) |
| Grain, pulse and flour | 8 | (+1) |
| Hides and skins raw | 8 | (+5) |
| Oils | 4 | (+1) |
| Metals and ores | 4 | (+2) |
| Wool raw | 4 | (no change) |

The quantity of raw cotton declined from 21,523 tons in November 1936 to 3,572 tons only but that of seeds increased from 20,972 tons to 23,240 tons.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 27.3 lakhs as against Rs. 51.64 lakhs in November 1936.

Although shipments of raw cotton to Japan were considerably less than those in November 1936, there were larger exports chiefly of linseed and groundnut cake to the United Kingdom, goat skins, raw, to the United States of America, cotton piecegoods to Nigeria and cotton twist and yarn to the Straits Settlement, Hongkong and Turkey.

# QUIET AND FEATURELESS TRADING IN WHEAT

## Rise In Rice Prices

The office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has issued the following market report for the week ending Saturday, Delhi 18th December.

WHEAT

During the week under review international markets have fluctuated within narrow limits and for the most part trading has been quiet and featureless. The latest Argentine production estimates are awaited and in the absence of these operators are holding off. Towards the close of the week two cargoes of Russia wheat were reported to be sold on the continent. This had the effect of restricting the general enquiry at Liverpool

In India, there has been a slight improvement in values as compared with the low levels touched a few days ago. On balance however, the closing quotations are still from about 6 pies to more than 1 anna per maund below the previous Saturday. Karachi and Amritsar showed the greatest recovery, Calcutta, Hapur and Lyallpur the least. Karachi quotations were as follows:—

Ready Rs. 27/12 per candy of 656 lbs, December Rs. 27/11/6, January Rs. 27/8, March Rs. 27/6/6 and July Rs. 26. At Amritsar ready wheat was Rs. 2/11/10½ per maund, Magh Rs 2/12/4½, Chet Rs. 2/13/1½ and Har Rs. 2/11/8. Lyallpur quotations were Rs. 2/12/9 per maund for ready delivery, Rs. 2/13/6 for Magh and Rs. 2/13/7 for Phagan. Ready pits at Hapur were quoted Rs. 2/13/7 per maund with Maha Rs. 2/13/8 and Jeth Rs. 2/12/11

At Bombay ready stocks of Karachi-Bangla were Rs. 5/4 per cwt. and the Delhi/Cawnpore varieties -/3/6 lower. January was Rs. 5/1/3 and May Rs. 4/14/3. The Calcutta spot market for Cawnpore quality was Rs. 3/15 per maund while Punjab wheat was Rs. 4/1. May closed Rs. 3/10/9.

Stocks are much about the same as last week in the Punjab markets, but there has been a heavy out-flow of wheat from the western United Provinces markets, notably at Hapur where about 90 pits went into consumption during the week now leaving the total at 687 pits, equivalent to roughly 21,000 tons.

Shipments from Karachi were 8,700 tons, a rise on last week's figures. The total quantity of wheat exported abroad since April 1st is now a little more than 4 lakhs tons.

LINSEED

London quotations were much about the same as last week. Calcutta small was £15-1-3d. per ton c.i.f. for near shipment and Argentine £12-13-9d., while Linseed Oil was £27-17-6d.

The United Kingdom linseed market was firm and early loading was in good request but Indian sellers have become more reserved in view of the official estimates of the Argentine crop being lower than was generally expected. The Continental demand for La Plata seed was active.

The Bombay market was decidedly steadier at Rs. 7/15 per cwt. for Bold and Rs. 7/13/3 for Small but the greatest rise took place in new crop, values for which recovered by 2 annas per cwt., closing at Rs. 7/14. At Calcutta, however, there was no change, ready being quoted at Rs. 5/12 per maund and May Rs. 5/11/3.

RICE.

Quotations received from Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi and Amritsar indicate a most variable tendency. Generally speaking of crop high grade rices have risen substantially, as at Amritsar, where new Basmati old crop has appreciated by 8 annas per maund while the coarse or heavy types such as Big Mills Special have slightly lost ground. New season's high grade rices have also shown a declining tendency owing to impending arrivals of new crop, the condition of which is favourably reported on. At Calcutta, owing to the pressure of the earlier arrivals in Bengal the market for new rices has been weak. The greatest fall has taken place in the Seeta or white Patna quality which has declined from Rs. 4/2 last week to Rs. 3/12.—A.P.I.

# FAR-REACHING CHANGE IN TIN OUTLOOK

(From Our Correspondent.)
Singapore, Dec 19

Since my report of last the political situation generally has undergone far-reaching changes, the week has passed off with its moments of interest and excitement Italy under 'Muso' amid the usual peals of stage thunder and pomp has decided for good to leave the League of Nations "The Tottering Temple of Three Landlords", Great Britain, France and U. S. S. R., (in Muso's Own words). Indirectly although the announcement was expected to create a havoc, directly the withdrawal from a public interest point of view, was regarded as a flap. At the moment it would be blundering to judge one way or other—only time can prove. In the East, in China the situation grows daily more unpleasant and involved, truculence appears to be at a premium, incidents and apologies follow each other, while the whole world regards the march of events there with growing dismay and anxiety.

TIN QUOTA

Tin quota for the first quarter of 1938 has been fixed at 70 per cent but Malaya has been awarded a concession making the Malayan domestic quota at 80 per cent, while quota stands at 70 per cent. The next meeting of the International Tin Restriction Committee to be held at Hague on 18th February 1938 for the fixation of the next quota for the second quarter of 1938, I have expressed in my report of last that the effect of 40 per cent cut will hence to improve the condition of the industry. But indications are absent that the metal will be showing a gradual increase in prices—all questions pertaining to this end hinges around on American consumption.

ECONOMIC CRUSH

The present falls of Wall Street is reminiscent of what had happened in 1929 But the fundamentals differed The crush was then economic, but the present a political lithargy, influenced by the attitude prevalent in the relation of Wall Street and American administration. Of course a vital point for trade and industry after all, that every means possible to be sought for to check the growth of unjustifiable fears in industry and trade. Although optimism has been rekindled by the pronouncement in the Leading Industries. Tin and Rubber for the Cut, there can be no pessimism in looking forward to the probable arrival sooner or later of a slump. For every high wave of trade expansion has been followed by a depression and it would defy the master-minds to prove that there has been a departure from this sequence.

Principally the fall in prices due to the International economic conditions. Only a phase are all these, and if given sufficient time automatically will adapt itself. The I.T.C. elimination of any speculative interest in Tin market also contributed a little pull down for the fall which would not had been grave so severe as is seen had not been arrested such speculation.

ARMAMENT EXPANSION

The present optimism undoubtedly is forced upon us by the armament expansion, which has been providing artificial and unproductive employment, and increasing the prices of primary product, thus stimulating country's purchasing power. The prosperity of last two three years has not been built on the solid foundation, and World trade no what it should be. It would be vain to draw otherwise. The causes of its condition most likely to be found in trade barriers and currency restrictions, and also to be regarded the differences of opinion existing between President Roosevelt and Wall Street. When President's intention regarding the Stimulation of Industry be welcomed, a long step would have to take to bring back prices to their former prosperity levels. Howsoever that be we can believe that fundamentally the would-be fear of a slump is gradually dying away in a slow process at tin quota at 70 per cent. In the meantime market can be summed up as bearish with the inevitable upward jerk when the cut makes itself feel coinciding probably with an improvement in consumption.

It can scarcely be a matter of surprise that the last week's feeling of good omen in financial circles should have had a check in such an atmosphere of uncertainty and apprehension. "The Panay"—the American floating Consulate in the Yangtse, incident compelled reactions both in London and New York of Stocks and Commodity markets. Apparently seen an easier feeling in the market whether the lowering of prices is due to general alarm or is merely precautionary. At present there is complete withdrawal of all buying interest in every market whether stock or commodity. And until such time as a fresh demand arises it seems unlikely that any real improvement in prices will be seen. As it was however, just as prices looked like holding, nerves once again played fast and loose with the market resulting in the buying enthusiasm being dried up, and quotations eased away all round. (Tin prices quoted locally for the week last, touched its highest dol 98, lowest dol 93, average for the week dol 95 and closed last Saturday, 18th December 1937 at dol 93)

PROLONGED PROSPERITY

The situation can be avoided if the economic relationships between Capital and Labour are satisfactory. For the continued and prolonged prosperity in trade and industry rests on:—(a) International Peace—a reasonable standard of life, involving proper distribution of wealth and of the products of soil, guaranteeing producers a proper return. (2) The confidence of the peoples of the world in the finances of their Governments. At present peace is unsatisfactory. In progress are two wars. One was sinking the neglect, other was causing more and more anxiety daily. The continued maintenance of reasonable prices for commodities can be influenced by the situation of United States. And the American recession is the cause of the present demoralisation of Metal market. American recession is two fold, as I have been stressing al. along (a) the animosity and lack of confidence between the public companies and the governments (b) as well as in the relationships of Capital and Labour. Unless these contending parties get together it would be impossible for private enterprise to carry out its proper function. Economic controls throughout the world should be loosened if commodity prices are to be stimulated. There had been a deplorable decline in commercial and financial morality since the last world war 1914-1918. Many of which had not been only defaulted on loans but alienated the securities on which those loans were secured. If progress should be aimed at a thorough co-operation between the lending countries of the world should be established.

BUYERS CAUTIOUS

For the present buyers are unable to spread their risks so widely, and badly hit in many cases are they, by losses suffered each, and prefer to keep their money in Bank with the result that real life has not yet returned to the market. Tin although I.T.C. has done all at their disposal to weather away the clouds. When the buyers will be coming in—nobody knows, America continue to take what they call only a ten days' view of the outlook, for U. S. A Industry and International political situations are bad enough and it is evident that the road to settled peace in Europe is likely to prove a long and perilous one. In America definite assurance is still lacking from the administration as regards Tax Relief and until this is forthcoming the tendency generally must be of very cautious one as Wall Street wants deeds and not hints. Thus it won't be foolish if I conclude that the American Manufacturers will be withholding buying interests and will be sitting back. It looks like remaining in this posture comfortably for some time yet to come

# LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 21

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

| Names. | Latest prices |
|---|---|
| London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd | £0 6 9 |
| Guest, Keen and Nettlefold | 1 10 0 |
| Turner and Newall | 4 5 0 |
| Associated Elec Industries | 2 4 6 |
| Attock Oil | 1 15 0 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 4 10 7 |
| Automobile Telephone and Electric Ord | 2 0 6 |
| Castlefield (Klang) Rubber | 0 2 10½ |
| Beira Railways | 1 7 |
| United Br Oilfields of Trinidad | 0 14 |
| Marconi International Marine | 1 8 |
| Western Union Telegraph | dol 24.5 |
| General Electric Ordinary | 3 17 |
| Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd. | 0 18 |
| Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary | 1 2 |
| International Rly of C. America | dol. 3.50 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1 11 6 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 6 3 |
| Soudan Plantation Syndicate | 1 13 9 |
| British South Africa (Chartered) | 1 10 3 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord | 0 18 9 |
| Indian Copper Corpn Ord | 0 3 10½ |
| Brazilian Traction Light and Power | dol 14.00 |
| American Radiator | dol 13.50 |
| Timken Roller Bearing Co | dol 42.50 |
| American Can Company | dol 73.25 |
| General Foods Corporation | dol 31.00 |
| Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd | 0 15 9 |
| New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld | 0 4 7½ |
| Bisichi Tin Co (Nigerian) Ld | 0 7 9 |
| Mawchi Mines Ltd. | 2 8 6 |
| Messina (Transvaal) Co Ltd | 0 15 3 |
| Capital Securities Trust units | 0 7 4½ |
| Trust of Bank and Insurance shares | 0 19 9 |
| Trust of Bank Share units | 0 18 6 |
| Trust of Insurance share units | 1 2 0 |
| British Treasury Bills (3 months) | 0 13 9.17 p.c. p.a. |

# LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London, December 8:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,625 on December 1st, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,750,000 of bar gold was available at the daily fixing during the week under review The Continent continued to be the chief source of demand and prices were maintained at a premium over dollar parity varying between 8d. and 10d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 29th November to midday on the 6th December:

IMPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| British West Africa | £88,463 |
| Tanganyika Territory | 5,029 |
| Kenya | 8,164 |
| British India | 145,250 |
| New Zealand | 38,862 |
| Canada | 276,800 |
| Peru | 87,096 |
| British Guiana | 6,930 |
| Netherlands | 5,064 |
| Portugal | 50,000 |
| Other countries | 9,968 |
| | £721,626 |

EXPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Hongkong | £35,000 |
| Netherlands | 126,050 |
| Belgium | 342,425 |
| France | 164,484 |
| Switzerland | 163,183 |
| Other countries | 2,805 |
| | £833,947 |

The s.s. 'Kaiser-i-Hind' which sailed from Bombay on December 4th carries gold to the value of about £70,000

SILVER

There was a sharp fall in prices during the week; the decline started gradually, but was accentuated by prominence given in the press to the probability that the London Silver Agreement of 1933, which expires at the end of the year, would not be renewed. This added to the nervousness which had already been caused in Bombay by the recent large shipments of silver from China and by uncertainty regarding the future course of the silver policy of the United States of America.

On the 6th instant the market was faced with a wave of selling, mainly from India, to which little resistance could be offered and consequently prices fell 1d. for cash and 1.1/8d. for two months delivery, the respective quotations being 18.7/16d. and 18.3/16d. at which, however, the bulk of selling orders ceased to be operative; the cash quotation was the lowest since May 1st 1934 and that for forward since October 27th 1933.

At the level mentioned America proved willing buyers and were ready to absorb all offerings; this, together with a statement made by Mr. Morgenthau that the United States Treasury would continue the Government's present silver policy, restored a measure of confidence and by to-day silver prices had made a slight recovery to 18.5/8d. and 18.5/16d. for the respective deliveries.

As regards the London Silver Agreement, a lapse at the end of the year should not be a real bear factor, although the prospect has exercised a sentimental effect. Present conditions are not the same as in 1933 when large accumulations of stocks, added to new production, were such depressing factors. Since then, the American Silver Purchase Act of 1934 has come into effect and the American Government has, besides acquiring under various agreements the main proportion of new output, taken huge quantities of silver from other sources. As it is stated that the Silver Policy is to continue, the lapsing of the London Silver Agreement should not be viewed with any alarm.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver, registered from mid-day on the 29th November to midday on the 6th December:

IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgium | £29,50 |
| New Zealand | 3,709 |
| Irish Free State | 4,912* |
| Other countries | 1,864 |
| | £39,992 |

EXPORTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Aden | £36,518* |
| Iraq | 1,850** |
| Kenya | 5,775** |
| U. S. A. | 48,590 |
| France | 4,61 |
| Norway | 2,66 |
| Switzerland | 1,42 |
| Other countries | 2,528 |
| | £103.9 |

*Coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

**Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

# "EYES OF WORLD'S CHILDREN ARE ON INDIA"

(Continued from page 12)

that is best and noblest in the childhood of all times. If his example fails to captivate you, I do not think any lecture, howsoever learned and informed, can produce any effect on you.

"We seek the co-operation of parents and the public at large to lend a helping hand to the sacred work we have undertaken

"We earnestly appeal all good-hearted people of Bombay to lend their support by subscribing liberally to the fund which is being collected to meet the expenses.

"All moneys may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., with a note, for the Children's Gathering."

Concluding he said: "The eyes of the children of the world are on you, as to what you are doing. May you spread a message of hope and joy to those distant and expectant hearts and thus prove worthy of you.

"May God give us the light to guide you in the right direction, at this impressionable period of your life, which to-day happens to be also an eventful chapter in the history of humanity."

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, the President, then, delivered his speech in Hindi. He congratulated the Sindhis, for their having originated the Balkan-ji-Bari, which now has become an All-India Organisation. He narrated how a band of children alighted from a ship from Karachi this morning. He said that girls were taking more and more important part than they used to do formerly

He, then, congratulated one and all that worked to make the gathering a success, and referred to the great works of Dada and Parvati Devi

"They have not only brought about an awakening in Sind", said the President, "but also have brought together the children from all over India."

Continuing he said that, for children, there was only one religion—and that of God.

He referred to the many services of Mahatma Gandhi, and said that the greatest of all was the one in the cause of children's education

Further speaking, he said that Gandhiji's Scheme of Education was seeking for teachers, and that Gijubhai would be one of them—old in age, but young in mind.

Continuing, he said: "Intellectual development and proficiency in all-round subjects, could be achieved through travelling, and that is the real education. It is not the travelling by train that imparts much knowledge, but travelling by foot.

"It is our duty," said the President, "to win freedom, and it is your duty to prosper and add to its glory."

Shrimati Parvati Devi, then addressed the gathering, and said that the number of delegates had increased by leaps and bounds this year.

Continuing, she said that that great occasion would live fresh in every one's memory.

A message from Munshi Ishwar sharma of Harijan Ashram, Allahabad, wishing the children all prosperity, was read

The meeting came to a close and a very interesting programme of variety entertainments engaged the young audience for nearly two hours

A dialogue by the Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari, Mysorean's music, Garba and dance were some of the other most interesting items.

Shrimati Manibehn, widow of Chatrabhuj Jivandas, well-known in Bombay as a charitable lady was presented a welcome address by the residents of her native place, Nana Machiala, Amreli District, on December 19. She declared on that occasion a handsome donation for Village Uplift

# NEW COLLEGE AT RAJKOT

## Gibson Performs Opening Ceremony

(From A Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, (By Mail.)

The Dharmendra Sinhji College was opened on December 16 by the Hon. Mr. E. C. Gibson, the Resident, Western India States Agency. Besides the elite of the town, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and members of the Royal family were also present on the occasion.

After inspecting the Guard of Honour presented by the students of the college, the Resident along with the Thakore Saheb went round the various class-rooms, laboratories and the library.

PRINCIPAL'S SPEECH

The principal in a short speech welcomed the Resident on behalf of the staff and the students. Referring to Rajkot he said that first aid had the privilege of being the political centre, it was but proper that it should also become a centre of higher learning and culture. It was perhaps with this end in view that His Highness the late Thakore Saheb Sir Lakshaji Raj Bahadur had decided to start a college for higher education at Rajkot.

The college gives instruction up to the Intermediate standard in both arts and sciences. It is affiliated to the Bombay University. It has well-equipped laboratories and a good library containing nearly 7,000 volumes. The total number of students is about 118 and nearly 20 of them are having freeships and scholarships. The new building costed nearly 2 lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Gibson in his concluding remarks expressed satisfaction at the work done in the college and appreciated the great undertaking of the Thakore Saheb in starting the college. He also awarded a scholarship worth Rs. 15 per month called the "Gibson Scholarship" to be awarded to the best student in the intermediate examination—arts and science combined.

# BROADCA[illegible] IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 6)

possessors of literally complete all-wave radios.

## Take Listeners Into Confidence

4. I wonder why the A.I.R. authorities should not take the listeners into their confidence while carrying on experiments on particular wavelengths. It is necessary that that the time and wavelength of these experiments should be published in advance and reports from the listeners called for. The A.I.R. can take a leaf out of the practice of the foreign stations in this respect. The technical experts there know their own limitations and take final decisions only after consulting the listeners."

5. "The Indian Listener" gives when space is available the lists of long, medium and shortwave stations of the world with their wavelengths, killowatts of power, etc., but the information is not quite accurate. In some cases it is quite misleading; for example, the power of the Peshawar Station is given 25 killowatts, which in fact, must be only .25. When recently the wavelength of the Bombay Station was changed only the figure of the wavelength was changed and the name of the station was kept in the same order. This is a small thing, no doubt; but it betrays all the same carelessness on the part of the editorial staff

In conclusion, I have to ask the A.I.R. authorities to be more responsive to public opinion. The experts must be clearly given to understand that they have no right to ride rough-shod over the listeners. The tyranny of the A.I.R. experts is more and more felt by the listeners It is high time that Advisory or Consulting Committees were appointed at the centre as well as at the different stations.

# Madras Forest College To Be Abolished

MADRAS, Dec. 23.

The following Press Note has been issued to-day by the Ministry of Public Information:—

"As the expenditure on the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore has been out of proportion to the receipts and to the benefits it confers on this Province, the Government direct that the college be abolished with effect from 1st July, 1939, after students now under training complete their course.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1937

# Muslims Win Pentangular Championship

## Europeans Defeated By Innings And 91 Runs

### BRADSHAW CAPTURES 8 WICKETS FOR 68

### Remarkable Bowling Gives Short Shrift To Match

*SCORES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Europeans (1st Innings)* | 64 |
| *Europeans (2nd Innings)* | 84 |
| *Muslims (1st Innings)* | 239 |

BOMBAY, Sunday.

**The Pentangular Cricket Tournament came to a close on Sunday, at 3-6 p.m., the Muslims registering a convincing victory over the Europeans by an innings and 91 runs. The match had lasted less than two days.**

**Europeans' Poor Show**

**The Europeans put up a most disappointing show and were not well up to the Pentangular standa rd. The saving feature of their appearance was the very good perfor mance of Bradshaw with the ball on Sunday.**

BRADSHAW IN DEADLY FORM.

The Muslims did not make the big total that was expected from them on Sunday morning. This was mainly due to the destructive bowling of Bradshaw, who ran through the side before the hour of noon. Of the eight dismissals on Sunday, the Ajmer cricketer, was responsible for 7. He was in deadly form. He kept a perfect length and was mixing his breaks to the discomfort of the bats. Taking the European attack as a bunch, he was in a class by himself. The rest of the bowling was a little above moderate club class. Bradshaw's figures were 26.3 overs 7 maidens 68 runs and 8 wickets.

FACED WITH HUGE DEFICIT.

The Europeans side were faced with a big task when they got going for a second time at the wickets. There was a deficit of 175 to wipe off; a possible innings defeat faced them and there would have to be some prolific scoring if a bad defeat was to be avoided. The job before them was tackled shakily, as at the lunch interval the Europeans confronted the sad fact that they were only 41 and three men had removed their pads after failing.

Disaster was in store for the batting side after the interval as the seven wickets in hand yielded a poor 43. Saeed Ahmed and Amir Elahi returned batsmen at very short intervals. None of the European side being confident against the attack. The Muslim bowlers for the match boasted the following figures:—Shahabuddin 7 for 68, Amir Elahi 6 for 33 and Saeed Ahmed 5 for 17.

*DETAILS OF GAME*

Some quick scoring by Mushtaq Ali and Qamruddin, the overnight not outs, on Sunday morning raised 200 for the Muslims. The innings had been in existence for an equal number of minutes.

NEW BALL

The new ball came into use now. The batsmen refused to close up as would have been expected and faced the bowling with as little restraint as was shown when the score travelled rapidly from 170 to 200. This lack of respect at the change of the ball had its consequences and Bradshaw exploited it to good purpose.

The bowler got a first victim in Mushtaq Ali when the score was 211, the Indore batsman being clean bowled. Mushtaq Ali had given his side the nice gift of 135 runs and but for two difficult lives, his effort had been flawless. The innings was mingled with rare restraint and dashing stroke work on all sides of the wicket. Had Mushtaq Ali allowed due respect to the new ball, he might have survived to do greater things. Though, it is hard to adhere to this outlook in view of the deadly form shown by Bradshaw in the course of play that followed. Mushtaq Ali reached the boundary 14 times. (211—3—135).

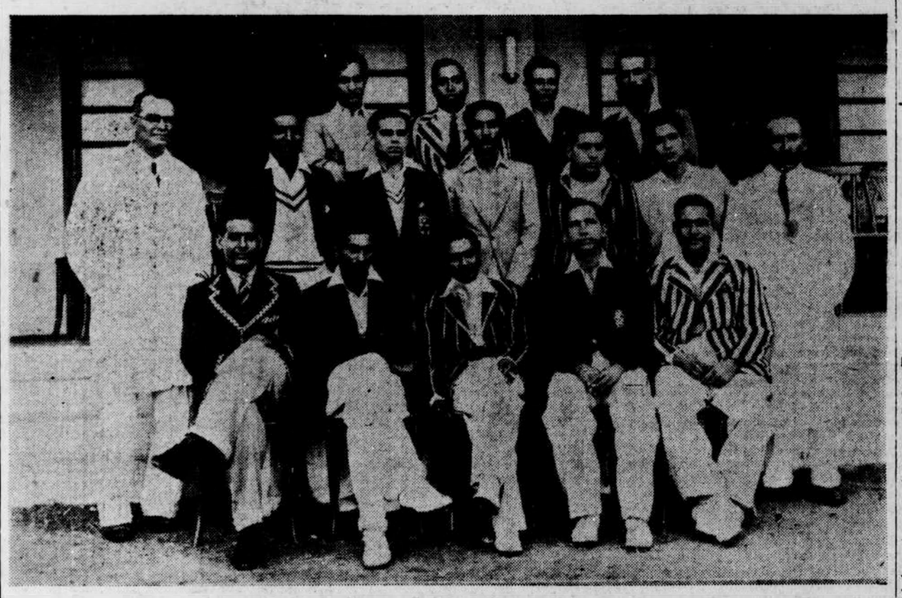
A. E. Baporia who had come in to partner Qamruddin, was made to go back immediately, as his wickets were shattered by Bradshaw with the very first ball the batsman received.(211—4—0).

Abbas Khan was another member of the defence who failed to deal with Bradshaw's fast breaking stuff, and was the third man with a zero on the score sheet. (211—5—0).

This fall meant to Bradshaw 3 wickets in two overs.

Qamruddin received K. Saeed

(Continued on page 10 Col 1)



**The Muslim Pentangular Team, who have won 1937 Championship at the Brabourne Stadium on Sunday.**

## DOWN WITH FEDERATION

### Poona Students' Conference Call For Boycott Of Japanese Goods

POONA, Dec. 25.

The Students' Conference concluded in the evening after adopting as many as 30 resolutions. One resolution strongly disapproved of the Wardha Scheme of vocational training the speakers described it as unsuitable and unsystematic and expressed the opinion that it did not respond to the needs of the times. But meant going back to feudalism and mediaevalism.

Another resolution condemned Japanese aggression and congratulated the Chinese. The students urged the boycott of Japanese goods.

Other resolutions opposed the Federation, demanded the establishment of universities on a linguistic basis, urged the release of Communist leaders now in the U. P. jail and demanded the repeal of the Arms Act.

The next session of the Conference will be held in Gujarat.

Socialists were not opposed to Congress Ministries and meant well by them, observed Mr. Sayyad Zaheer, U. P. leader addressing a public meeting to-night at Shanwarwada. He added that criticism was directed against Congress Ministries with a view to making them stronger.

He spoke at length on the evils of Imperialism and pointed out that Federal would mean only perpetuation of misery. He urged opposition to the Federation and the formation of a United Front to fight it.—A. P.

## *TRIPATHI SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES*

### *Minister To Be Brought To Patna By Steam Launch*

PATNA, Dec. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Anugraha Narayan Sinha has sustained injuries to his leg, chest and head, while Mr. Tripathi, a journalist, who was sitting by the side of the driver, succumbed to his injuries two hours after the accident, which took place at half past eight last night at Daudnagar, 80 miles from here.

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay and Mr. Binodananda Jha, parliamentary Secretaries, who rushed to the scene of accident and have just returned, stated that the car struck a tree with great force and was completely wrecked. The driver and the third occupant of the car also received slight injuries.

The condition of the Hon. Minister, they added, was not alarming and he would be brought to Patna by a steam launch tomorrow evening.—A. P.

## "OUR NATIONAL ASSETS"

### May Gurudev And Gandhiji Be Spared Long, Prays Andrews

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 26.

"During my travels through the world I have found it literally true that names of Gurudeva Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi are the only two which everyone in every country knows and reveres

"I believe that there will soon be a third name that of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose auto-biography has given him widest publicity," observed Deenabandhu C. F. Andrews, presiding at the re-union meeting of the old and new students of Santiniketan yesterday The speaker continued: —

"Gurudeva and Gandhiji are our national assets. We pray to Almighty God that He may spare them long to India to give her more honour and more glory and to serve humanity by incomparable gifts of their thoughts and ideas."

Earlier, addressing the annual gathering of the old inmates of the Santiniketan. the Deenabandhu said:

"Santiniketan uas a message, not only for Bengal or India, but for the whole world.

"During my travels all the world over, I have everywhere found how much that one slender book. Tagore's "Gitanjali" has contibuted to a sincere desire for peace and goodwill among mankind. My one ceaseless prayer to God is that He should give me strength to go on dedicating my life to this work of life for all mankind which Gurudeva has built up."—United Press

## "Eyes Of World's Children Are On India"

### "Girls Play Greater Part To-day Than Heretofore"

### Speeches At All-India Children's Gathering At Azad Maidan

Azad Maidan Exhibition ground saw an unprecedented crowd of gleeful children from different parts of India, on Saturday evening. when the sessions of the Fourth Al-India Children's Gathering, organised by Balkanji-Bari. (the All-India Children's Association), commenced

"I salute the Flag of Independence, on this maidan of Independence Unlike the blood-thirsty Westerners, we will achieve success through peaceful means, which our Flag signifies," said Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, performing the Flag Salutation Ceremony, on the occasion of declaring open of the sessions of the Fourth All-India Children's Gathering. Nearly 800 children, all in holiday mood, gathered at the grounds, and saluted the Flag. The bright and smiling faces created a jovial atmosphere throughout.

UNPRECEDENTED GATHERING

Declaring open the Exhibition organised under the auspices of the Children's Association, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi congratulated the unprecedented gathering of children. Describing the special features of the exhibits, she said that the articles were all made by. and for. children.

THEN AND NOW

Formerly, she said, parents used to direct children, and make them follow their own principles, on the question of education, marriage etc.; but, now, children have things necessary for mental and physical development, at their disposal. Books, that are available and schools, that provide with opportunities to gain knowledge, make the children form their own principles and act according to them. The conditions of children of to-day are far better, when compared to those of the past.

"As children," Mrs. Munshi said, "we did not know what children of to-day know."

The children of to-day talk of different branches of science. They keep in touch with day-to-day activities. Major Nayudu and Mushtaq Ali are spoken of, during their talk of cricket Unaccompanied by elders the children move about in trams and buses. The children of to-day, therefore, are in a new atmosphere.

Mahatmaji's prophesy, that children will earn their own Education may soon come true. The system of correspondence provided for children helps to bring into close contact with different people of different nationalities.

Blessing the children and wishing them prosperity, she said that they should all try to maintain self-respect, and remove the spirit of showing or paying scant respect to Indians in foreign countries. She, then, wished the children to be brave, to reap the fruits of freedom, and then declared open the exhibition.

Articles of special interest are some rotten furniture from the David Sassoon Industrial School, and toys from the 'Bala Shikshaka Toy Mart.' A variety of books of interest to children are also on show.

HUGE GATHERING

At a newly built huge pandal, there assembled all the delegates and visitors, once again, to hear the President's and Chairman's speeches.

Mr. P. J. Parmar, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, welcoming Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, President, the Hon. Rajabahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Chairman, and Mr. Gijubhai said that it was the first time, that they were seeing such a huge gathering of children, at the children's own festival He then reviewed the growth of the Association.

The Chairman, the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, delivered his speech, in the course of which he remarked that he was there, not to teach but to learn from the children.

Continuing, he said:

"The child's wonder-land stands for purity, innocence and a buoyant, spirit having its kinship in divinity. All these qualities, you children have in abundance, and it is the duty of your teachers to not only foster them, so that in the fullness of time they might blossom forth into great deeds which might enrich the history of your country and raise her in the estimation of the world, but also give an effective and disciplined direction to them.

"Inside the life-saving ring, no matter whether you play or toil at your lessons, every deed of yours will surely sprout. Tend the tiny sproutlings with the sacred waters of service to the needy, and the helpless, and, in the course of time, as the day follows night, you will have the satisfaction of having reared a 'Kalpataru' that will more than reward your labour You will not then fail to remember that what a grown-up comrade of yours said this evening was not a fairy tale. but a genuine story of life.

MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE

"It is superfluous for me to sermonise to an audience which claims to be the descendants of such ideal children as "Prahlad" and "Dhruv", whose parallel we shall in vain search in the annals of children's history. It will be like carrying coal to New Castle, if I were to linger in dilating on India's past, especially when you have the rarest fortune of having before your very eyes, the child-like personality of Mahatma Gandhi in our Motherland to-day. He typifies in his great self all

(Continued on page 11 Col 6)

# *Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day*

*INSPECTOR WADE* — *"TERROR KEEP"*

BUT, MR DAVER, I'M SURE I SAW IT --A SUBMARINE--- AND IT WENT RIGHT INTO THE CLIFF AND DISAPPEARED!
NONSENSE, SHASTA--- GETTING UP SO EARLY HAS LEFT YOUR EYES STILL FOGGY WITH SLEEP---
THESE LIMESTONE CLIFFS ARE HONEYCOMBED WITH CAVERNS— WHAT YOU SAW WAS PROBABLY A LARGE PIECE OF DRIFTWOOD WASHED INTO ONE OF THEM BY THE TIDE!
I-I SUPPOSE SO---
BUT SHASTA WAS RIGHT--
HAVE THE SUBMARINE OVERHAULED AND REFUELED -- I'M GOING UP TO THE HOUSE ---
OKAY, FLACK---
HA! THE POLICE MUST BE RUNNING AROUND IN CIRCLES!---AND THEY'LL BE RUNNING IN BIGGER CIRCLES AFTER I SEE THAT GIRL, SHASTA, AND GET MY PLAN STARTED!

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